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REFERENCES ON ECONOMIC HISTORY AS A FIELD OF RESEARCH AND STUDY

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P R E F A C E

The close nexus between agricultural and economic history results inevitably in the examination of the latter as a field of research and study when the methods and materials for the former are under consideration. It is believed, therefore, that this bibliography will be of service to economic historians and even to economists and historians generally as well as to those who are primarily interested in agricultural history.

Most of the references in this bibliography have been gathered during the writer's search for materials on agricultural history. Horace H. Russell has assisted in verifying the references and has prepared the annotations as directed. He has also assembled the material for the chronology and made the index.

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ECONOMIC HISTORY AS A FIELD OF RESEARCH AND STUDY

AMERICAN ECONOMIC ASSOCIATION. Economic history. American Economic Review Supplement 19 (1):155-171. March 1929.

(1)

Comments:

A symposium of the remarks by Max S. Handman, F. H. Knight, Herbert Heaton, Heinrich Maurer, Melvin M. Knight, and William Jaffé, on the topic, "The Emergence of Capitalism," at the December 1928 meeting of the American Economic Association.

Professor Handman contended: "All of us in economic history have for a long time felt that we are wandering in an inextricable maze when we try to tread our way amidst the mountains of facts with which we have been provided by the scholars' assiduity. Unless we have the epicurean taste of the antiquarian for mere facts and details, we will sooner or later feel the need of something to unify or organize all this mass of material, if for no other reason but that of the needs of human understanding. Now, when one looks about for some organizing principle, he is confronted by two alternatives. One can consider the various groups of economic phenomena in a serial sequence. In such a case we have a history of banking, or taxation, or population and migrations, or forms of the business unit, etc.... The other alternative is to start with an 'organism as a whole' which winds its way throughout the ages under the influence of various external and internal forces, changing its form until it has come to us in the shape in which we find it today. Such an organism in economics is found in capitalism, the organization, if not the organism, of modern economic life, with its grouping of population, its manipulation of money and monetary instruments, its impersonalization of economic relationships, its rationalization, its balance-sheet-attitude towards most forms of human activity, and its ruthless pursuit of accumulation of symbols of control over goods and services. The problem of the economic historian, therefore, becomes one of tracing the rise and growth of this economic organism, or the emergence of capitalism."- p. 155.

However, Professor Handman conceded that "Today we are in danger of being choked by our hypothesis" since "Capitalism has come to mean so much that it is doubtful whether it means anything," and suggested that it may be time to follow the example of the other sciences which have ceased to speak of entities.

AMERICAN ECONOMIC ASSOCIATION. Continued.

F. H. Knight, an economic theorist, felt that "historians would write history differently if they had a better grasp of 'economic fundamentals'" and that "the historical repugnance for generalizations and insistence on 'facts' is likely to mean that he conceals his generalizations from himself and his readers. It is hard to see how significant or readable history can be written without organizing principles, and needless to say no one really attempts to restrict himself to a mere sequence of separate, random assertions. It seems to be a question of using principles consciously and critically or following unconscious literary instinct."- p. 156-157.

Heinrich Mauer said: "The economic historian has not been unaware of the proposition of the newer social sciences such as psychology and sociology that he is dealing with a process, a social process, that to describe it as a social system, a set of attitudes, a behavior organization goes far to describe the thing called capitalism. Unfortunately, the new point of view, the social side of economics and its history, has come in through the wrong door, at all events, the instinct hypothesis of human behavior gets us nowhere with our problem of the rise of capitalism."- p. 161.

Professor Melvin M. Knight suggested that "There is some justice, and also a good deal of misunderstanding, in the discontent of many economic theorists with the historians. It is not to be doubted that most of the economic history is weak on the side of economic analysis, and would be greatly improved by more attention to such theoretical problems as must have existed in other times and places, even though attention has been focused upon them only in the contemporary civilizations around the North Atlantic. On the other hand, economists need more caution in dealing with history. Every historical situation is intricate, and all historical records are fragmentary. Approach these with a comparatively open mind and you are likely to find out something new."- p. 165.

AMERICAN ECONOMIC ASSOCIATION. Stages in economic history. American Economic Review Supplement 20 (1):3-9. March 1930.

(2)

Comments:

The discussion by Herbert Heaton, N.S.B. Gras, Victor S. Clark, C. R. Fay, and Leland H. Jenks at a round-table conference of the American Economic Association on Dec. 27, 1929. See Citation 37.

Professor Heaton has summarized the remarks as follows:
"N.S.B. Gras. An economic stage is a competitive condition which a new method of institution first rivals, then threatens, and finally outdistances an old one. The various efforts of Hildebrand, Roscher, Schmoller, and Bucher to formulate stages all need modification. Stages must be closely descriptive of the phenomena in question, and tentative, framed to assist general correlation, suggest factors as well as results, and lift the curtain of the future. Victor S. Clark. Stages are tools, not masters. The present stage is marked by the fiduciary administration of capital in production through the mechanism of corporations. C. R. Fay. Stages are relative to time and country. Of the German stage-makers the most valuable was Marx, whose Hegelian sequence—feudalism (thesis), bourgeoisie (antithesis), socialism (synthesis)—gives stages both of actual history and dynamic thought. Leland H. Jenks. Adherence to stage-theories smothers the infinite diversity of what takes place and the unending continuity of institutions and folkways; it is therefore inferior to the use of historical periods, which possess individual uniqueness and do not repeat themselves. H. Heaton. There is no necessary time sequence; a stage is just one way of doing or organizing things; a new stage may supplement rather than supplant an old one; some people have stopped near the beginning of a list of stages, others have skipped at least one stage, and others have actually moved backward, e.g. from agricultural to pastoral production."— Social Science Abstracts 2:12347 (October 1930).

AMERICAN HISTORICAL ASSOCIATION. Conference on economic history; Washington, D. C., Dec. 29, 1920. American Historical Association, Annual Report 1920:155-162. Washington, Government Printing Office. 1925.

(3)

Contents to be noted:

The recognition of economic history as a distinct subject, by Clive Day, p. 155-156.

The field for the teaching of economic history in colleges and secondary schools, by Abbott Payson Usher, p. 156-159.

Fields of research in economic history: Labor, by Frank T. Carlton, p. 159-161.

Agriculture as a field for historical research, by Louis B. Schmidt, p. 161-162. This entire paper appears with the title, "The Economic History of American Agriculture as a Field for Study," in the Mississippi Valley Historical Review 3:39-49 (June 1916).

AMERICAN HISTORICAL ASSOCIATION. Problems of economic history; [St. Louis, Dec. 29, 1921]. American Historical Association, Annual Report 1921:125-137. Washington, Government Printing Office. 1926.

(4)

Contents to be noted:

The development of metropolitan economy in Europe and America (abstract), by M. S. B. Gras, p. 127-131. Discussion by Mildred E. Hartsough, p. 131-132. The entire paper appears in the American Historical Review 27:695-708 (July 1922).

The relation of sociology to social and economic history (abstract), by Harry E. Barnes, p. 132-134. Discussion by J. Fred Rippy, Walter B. Bodenhafer, and James E. Gillespie, p. 134-137. An expansion of this paper together with the discussion appears with the title, "The Significance of Sociology for the 'New' or Synthetic History," in the Historical Outlook 13:277-306 (November 1922).

ANNALES D'HISTOIRE ÉCONOMIQUE ET SOCIALE. L'histoire économique aux États-Unis. Annales d'Histoire Économique et Sociale 1:236-240. Apr. 15, 1929.

(5)

Contents to be noted:

L'enseignement, by Abbott Payson Usher, p. 236-238.

Des archives économiques à Boston, by Henri Hauser, p. 238-239.

Une nouvelle revue d'histoire économique [Journal of Economic and Business History], by Marc Bloch, p. 239-240.

Classification et choix des faits en histoire économique: réflexions de méthode à propos de quelques ouvrages récents, by Marc Bloch, p. 252-258.

ASHLEY, SIR WILLIAM JAMES. Comparative economic history and the English landlord. Economic Journal 23:165-181. June 1913.

(6)

Comments:

In this presidential address at the Economic History Section of the International Congress of Historical Studies in London on Apr. 3, 1913, Professor Ashley illustrated the international character of economic history by discussing the ownership and tenure of land in modern times. The conclusion is that "England owes its present land system, with all its merits and demerits, to the operation on the upper classes of the ordinary motives of self-interest. These classes were enlarged and strengthened by the growth of trade: and they were set free to carry out their will- and this, after all, was the main thing- by the triumph of the Reformation and the victory of Parliament."

ASHLEY, SIR WILLIAM JAMES. The place of economic history in university studies. *Economic History Review* 1:1-11. January 1927.

(7)

Comments:

This article was presented as the chairman's address at the economic-history section of the Anglo-American Conference of Professors and Teachers in London on July 16, 1926. For an account of this session, see the *Bulletin of the Institute of Historical Research* 4:109-110 (November 1926).

In introducing his subject, the author said: "...Economic History has won an acknowledged place for itself as a field of study, side by side with the Political, the Constitutional, the Ecclesiastical, the Military. And this is the outcome of the recognition that the economic aspect of history is one of large significance....let us make clear what we are going to mean by Economic History. We are going to mean, primarily and unless expressly extended, the history of actual human practice with respect to the material basis of life. The visible happenings with regard- to use the old formula- to 'the production, distribution, and consumption of wealth' form our wide enough field; and, unless otherwise specified, we shall not include in it the views, right or wrong, which men have entertained, or the doctrines they have put forth, with respect to them."- p. 1-2.

As indicated in the title, the main theme of the article is devoted to "how Economic History should be related, from the curriculum-making point of view to other academic disciplines" and to suggestions of possible subjects for research workers.

Surveys, historic and economic. xxvii, 476 p. London, New York [etc.] Longmans, Green & Co. 1900.

(8)

Contents to be noted:

On the study of economic history (the nature of economic history; its inquiry after the institutional framework of society; why it becomes the work of the economist; reasons for the study of economic history; the craving for a satisfying conception of social evolution), p. 1-21.

This introductory lecture was delivered at Harvard University on Jan. 4, 1893, on the occasion of the author's assuming the professorship of economic history. It was originally printed with the same title in the *Quarterly Journal of Economics* 7:115-136 (January 1893), and a German translation appeared in the *Beilage zur Allgemeinen Zeitung* (Munich), July 11-12, 1894.

On the study of economic history: After seven years (why economic history necessarily engages attention at present; comparison with ecclesiastical and constitutional history; its place among academic disciplines; economic history and materialism; the ultimate question, the problem of determinism; the Lamprecht controversy, and its lesson for the 'pure' historian and the 'pure' economist), p. 22-30.

A paper read at the annual meeting of the American Historical Association, Boston, Dec. 28, 1899.

Reviews:

Charles H. Hull, in *American Historical Review* 6:793-796 (July 1901). L.L. Price, in *Economic Journal* 11:43-48 (March 1901).

BARNES, HARRY ELMER. The new history and the social studies.
605 p., illus. New York, Century Co. 1925. (9)

Contents to be noted:

Economic science and dynamic history (the nature of economics; some leading stages in the growth of economic science; the economic development of human society,-- stages of economic evolution, laws of economic development, a sketch of the economic development of western society; the development of economic history; economics and history; selected references), p. 421-469.

The material in this chapter appears with the same title in the Journal of Social Forces 3:37-56 (November 1924).

BELOW, GEORG VON. Probleme der Wirtschaftsgeschichte; eine Einführung in das Studium der Wirtschaftsgeschichte. 710 p. Tübingen. 1920. Ed. 2, 1926. (10)

BESNIER, MAURICE. Récents travaux sur l'histoire économique de l'antiquité grecque et romaine. Journal des Savants 8:501-513. November 1910. (11)

Comments:

An exhaustive bibliographical note covering many titles of books published during the first decade of the twentieth century relating to the economic life of the Greeks and Romans.

BOURNE, HENRY E. The economic history of the French Revolution as a field of study. American Historical Review 33:315-322. January 1928. (12)

Comments:

The great collection which since 1903 has been proceeding under the auspices of the Commission de Recherche et de Publication des Documents relatifs à la Vie Économique de la Révolution, appointed by the French Government; the present state of the enterprise and the opportunities it offers to American students for work on the social and economic problems of the French Revolution.

For earlier accounts, see Pierre Caron, "A French Co-operative Historical Enterprise," in the American Historical Review 13:501-509 (April 1908); and James Harvey Robinson, "Recent Tendencies in the Study of the French Revolution," in American Historical Review 11:529-547 (April 1906), especially p. 535-537; and Clive Day, in the American Historical Review 15:377-384 (January 1910).

BOUSQUET, G.-H. Histoire économique ou économie pure? Revue d'Histoire Économique et Sociale 18:1-14. January-March 1930.

(13)

Comments:

"La présente étude est extraite de nos Institutes de Sciences Économiques dont le tome I est sous presse."-

p. 1.

The article has been summarized thus: "Methodological discussions are idle unless one remembers that a method is only a means to an end and not the end itself. The aim of economic science is to discover uniformities in the phenomena with which it is concerned. It is necessary, therefore, (a) to know the phenomena and (b) to classify and explain them on the basis of a synthetic principle. Both the inductive and the deductive procedures are indispensable; one without the other, from the point of view of science, is misleading. The choice of method by the individual scientist is a matter of temperament. In the Schmoller-Menger controversy both protagonists made the mistake of viewing their respective methods as ends in themselves. The historical procedure championed by Schmoller performs valuable services for the economist in that it enables him both to avoid dogmatism and to gather data. It is, however, a mistake to regard this gathering of data as the object of economics, for complementary theoretical labors are also necessary. The exclusive preoccupation with history also leads to the error of supposing that a given institutional status can only be explained as an outgrowth of the past, when, in fact, the current ideas of past events rather than the past events themselves play a more decisive role. Menger's opposition to the historical method can best be evaluated by examining the validity of the mathematical procedure. The mathematical work of Cournot, Walras, and Pareto has also performed the valuable service of revealing, as nothing else could have done, the mutual dependence of the diverse elements of economic life. The dangers inherent in this method are oversimplification, and the confusion of theory with reality, of which theory is only an imperfect image. Though it is too early to prophesy, it may be that the mathematical method has outlived its usefulness in economics. The economist should reject any exaggeratedly exclusive reliance on either the inductive historical or the purely deductive and mathematical method."- Social Science Abstracts 2:13815 (November 1930).

BRODNITZ, GEORG. Recent work in German economic history (1900-1927). Economic History Review 1:322-345. January 1928.

(14)

CALLENDER, GUY S. The position of American economic history.
American Historical Review 19:80-97. October 1913.

(15)

Comments:

This article affords an interesting and illuminating summary of the changes in the attitude of historians and economists with reference to economic history in the years prior to 1912. It is reprinted with omissions in L. B. Schmidt and E. D. Ross, editors, Readings in the Economic History of American Agriculture, 1-16 (New York, Macmillan Co., 1925).

In discussing the question of "what economic history ought to include if it is to be developed as a separate subject of study," Professor Callender said: "the aim should not be to turn out works on the general history of countries written from an economic point of view. Whatever need there may be for the rewriting of history in order to give to economic influences their proper weight in social and political development, that work may be safely left to the general historian. There is no reason why a body of specialists should be trained to do it; and certainly there is no occasion for economists to turn their attention to the writing of history in order to secure that end. Historians, in this country at least, are in no danger at the present time of neglecting the economic factor in history. They seem disposed to provide all the 'economic interpretation' that is likely to be required.

"What is needed in the way of special work is something which can be separated quite definitely from the proper work of the historian, something which he can use to great advantage but which he cannot well provide for himself. There is need for a description and explanation of the economic life of each country during the course of its history. The process by which wealth is produced and distributed among individuals in a civilized community is a very complex affair, especially where division of labor has made any considerable progress. It involves the interest of every individual, for no one can live to himself in such a community. It is affected by a great variety of circumstances which differ much in different stages of its development. The special task of the economic historian ought to be to analyze this all-embracing process as it has existed in each country at different times, and to explain it. His subject ought to be the wealth of nations in the literal sense of that phrase. He ought to make clear what factors have determined the ability of each nation to produce wealth at any particular time and what ones have influenced its distribution; and he should also reveal the forces which have acted to change economic conditions from time to time, producing economic progress or economic decline."

CLAPHAM, J. H. The study of economic history. 40 p. Cambridge, University Press. 1929.

(16)

Comments:

The author's inaugural lecture delivered on the occasion of his being called to the chair of economic history at Cambridge- "at this moment the only chair of economic history in the Kingdom. There have been two others- the first, very appropriately, at Manchester, left vacant of late by the premature death of the keenest economic historian and one of the most single-minded scholars of my generation, George Unwin; and the second in London, also vacated by untimely death, the death of a Cambridge historian, Lilian Knowles, who spent her working life in building up the historical side of the London School of Economics."- p. 5. Most of the lecture is devoted to the development of economic history and its relation to economics and history.

Concerning the future of economic history, the author said: "The thing is growing and will grow. There are whole tracts still to be occupied. Three specialist journals in English have been started in the last three years, and new syntheses should be coming soon.... As a borderline study, lying along the frontiers of history and economics, with an ill-defined territory over which both the general historians and the economists require- so to speak- grazing rights, its late acquisition of academic independence is natural. Political economy as an established university study is itself young and history not so very old."- p. 7.

"The term economic history is rather young; but the thing, the systematic inquiry into economic aspects of recent or remote history, is just about as old as most other systematic modern inquiry. Like important parts of economics, and so much in the physical sciences, it goes back to what Dr. Whitehead has called the Century of Genius. Neglecting early anticipations and the casual economic asides of historians, Sir William Temple's Observations upon the United Provinces of 1672 and John Evelyn's Navigation and Commerce, their original and progress of 1674, though the latter is one of the slighter efforts of that distinguished Secretary of the Royal Society, might perhaps be said to mark the beginning."- p. 9.

Reviews:

E. Lipson, in *Economic History Review* 2:367-368 (January 1930).

CLARK, G. N. The study of economic history. History; The Quarterly Journal of the Historical Association (London) 17:97-110. July 1932.

(17)

Comments:

This inaugural lecture, delivered at the University of Oxford on Jan. 21, 1932, begins with an interesting summary of the development of economic history. The author refers to specialization and comments at length on the growing interest in "the history of technology, of tools and machines, of the chemical and other processes of production and transport" and also in business history. In conclusion, he points out the direction in which he seeks a solution. "This is to regard economic history as an abstract kind of history related to the full and concrete history somewhat as economic theory is related to the full and concrete life of the community. Economic history is to history as the economic man is to the human being. There are therefore as many different kinds of interpretation open to historians as there are to theorists: the being historians does not limit us to this opinion or to that. Nor are we to distinguish history and theory by saying that theory is more abstract than history: there are many degrees of abstraction in each. Again, each must be pursued with a single eye to the ascertainment of truth, but the truths once found will have a practical application. The more scientific our cartography becomes, the more, and not the less, certainly shall we be able to find our way by the map. Nor shall we be blamed if we select for charting those countries in which we intend to travel. We need not hesitate then to assert that the study of economic history subserves practical ends."- p. 109-110.

COUNCIL FOR THE PRESERVATION OF BUSINESS ARCHIVES. History from business records. 7 p. [London] Council for the Preservation of Business Archives, Institute of Historical Research, Malcol Street, W. C. 1. 1934. (18)

Comments:

The Council for the Preservation of Business Archives was organized in 1934 "to promote the preservation of archives which bear upon the history of commercial and industrial enterprise and of economic relationships generally; to further their accessibility to students; and to collect information which will promote these aims."- p. 2.

This pamphlet, issued with the idea of encouraging the preservation of private business records for historical research, begins with the following paragraph: "It is not generally realised by firms and business men in possession of old ledgers, correspondence and other business records that these documents contain unique materials of high value for the study and advance of business history. They are of value not merely as testimony to the continuity and traditions of the individual businesses, but also as material for the economic history of this country and its commercial relations abroad. They are worth preserving."- p. 3.

See also the article on the "Formation of a New Organization for the Preservation of Business Archives" in the *John Rylands Library Bulletin* 18:280-282 (July 1934).

CUNNINGHAM, WILLIAM. The growth of English industry and commerce during the early and middle ages. Ed. 3. 3 v. Cambridge, University Press. 1896-1903. (19)

Contents to be noted:

Introductory essay (past and present; the scope of economic history; method and divisions), 1:1-27.

_____ Hints on the study of English economic history. (Helps for students of history, no. 14). 64 p. London, Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge; New York, Macmillan Co. 1919. (20)

Contents to be noted:

Introduction (material progress; theories and actualities), p. 7-13.

Politics and history (the economic interpretation of history; primitive institutions; plausible history; partisan history), p. 14-26.

Progress in the past (economic conditions; natural economy; capital; credit; moral and intellectual atmosphere; justice; usury; individual initiative; increased knowledge; appreciation of effort; aims and successful efforts; incidental results; personal aims; national aims; strength; wealth; welfare), p. 27-45.

The purpose in studying material progress (acquaintance with a department of study; antiquarianism; medieval history; existing conditions; the progress of civilisation; comparison and discrimination; guidance for further advance; putting down evils; causes of mischief; chastened expectation; national and personal action; indefinite progress; developing resources; offering opportunities), p. 46-64.

_____ The perversion of economic history. Economic Journal 2:491-506. September 1892. (21)

Comments:

"As Professor Vinogradoff has pointed out in his interesting introduction to his recent volume of Essays, there has been an extraordinary increase in the weight and importance popularly attached to Historical Studies. There still are quarters where they are treated with neglect, but on the whole they are viewed with favour, and have to pay the penalty of being fashionable. The ordinary economist, who assumes free competition and the laws of supply and demand, has awakened to realize that there is a vast field of industry and enterprise of which he ought to take account. He professes himself extremely interested in History... Economists will not leave it alone; they do not pursue it seriously, but try to incorporate some of its results into that curious amalgam, the main body of economic tradition; and the result is the perversion of history, through the influence of modern concept, Economic History... There are two forms in which this perversion of history, through the influence of modern conceptions, may be found: Firstly in the neglect of serious study of facts. Secondly: in the misinterpretation of facts, even by the most painstaking and careful investigators."- p. 491-493.

DAY, CLIVE. Commercial and industrial history in secondary schools. History Teacher's Magazine 5:11-16. January 1914. (22)

Comments:

Although the author recognized that a knowledge of economics is of such importance that it should be taught to as many citizens as practicable, he advocated economic history as the best subject for purposes of instruction along economic lines in secondary schools.

DOPSCH, ALFONS. Zur Methodologie der Wirtschaftsgeschichte. Kulture- und Universalgeschichte, 518-538. Leipsic. 1927. (23)

DUNCALE, FREDERIC. Some reasons for teaching social and economic history in the high school history courses. Texas History Teachers' Bulletin 3:3-6. Nov. 15, 1914. (24)

Comments:

The growing demand for instruction in social and economic subjects and the ways in which this demand may be met.

ENCYCLOPAEDIA OF THE SOCIAL SCIENCES. Economic history. Encyclopaedia of the Social Sciences, edited by Edwin R. A. Seligmann, 5:315-330. New York, Macmillan Co. 1931. (25)

Contents to be noted:

Survey of development to the twentieth century, by J. H. Clapham, p. 315-320.

Survey and research in the twentieth century:

Great Britain, by J. H. Clapham, p. 320-322.

Continental Europe, by Henri Pirenne, p. 322-325.

Economic history in the United States, by N. S. B. Gras, p. 325-327.

Economic history as a discipline, by J. H. Clapham, p. 327-330.

Bibliographical note, p. 330.

Comments:

See also the article on "Economics; the Historical School," by Herman Schumacher, 5:371-377.

DIE ENTWICKLUNG DER DEUTSCHEN VOLKSWIRTSCHAFTSLEHRE IM NEUNZEHNTE
JAHRHUNDERT; Gustav Schmoller zur siebenzigsten Wiederkehr
seines Geburtstages... 2 v. Leipsic, Duncker & Humblot.
1908.

(26)

Contents to be noted:

Die Entwicklung der agrarpolitischen Ideen im 19. Jahrhundert,
by Karl Grünberg, 2 (20):1-19.

Die geschichtliche Erforschung der stadtwirtschaftlichen
Handwerksverfassung in Deutschland, by Paul Sander,
2 (23):1-20.

Ideen und Probleme in der deutschen Handelsgeschichtsforschung,
by Franz Eulenburg, 2 (26):1-49.

FACTS AND FACTORS IN ECONOMIC HISTORY; Articles by former students
of Edwin Francis Gay. 757 p. Cambridge, Harvard University
Press. 1932.

(27)

Contents to be noted:

Preface, by Arthur H. Cole, A. L. Dunham, and N. S. B. Gras,
p. v-vi.

The importance of economic history, by W. T. Jackman, p. 3-17.

Applied economic history: Some relations between economic
history and modern business management, by Edmond E.
Lincoln, p. 640-665.

Comments:

The Preface provides a succinct evaluation and tribute
to the work of Professor Edwin F. Gay.

In discussing the importance of economic history,
Professor W. T. Jackman says: "a business problem, through
relating it with the past, with the present combination of
circumstances, and with the probable future result, tends to
produce clear thinking and judicious action, the study of
the more remote past and its evolution down to the present,
giving the accumulated experience of different peoples in
meeting broad economic and social problems, contributes to
still greater poise of mind through having a broader basis
for making discriminating judgments. It is true that this
may have little effect in the day-to-day decisions of a
business office, but in the broader organizations of commercial
affairs it is of paramount significance....

"Another phase of this study of the historical economic
development pertains to the organization of industry. There
are not a few today who regard the present system of division
of labor and mass production as the product of the ingenuity
and inventiveness of human genius on the part of present-day
industrialists. But the fact is that the existing system
is the outgrowth of a long line of previous advances."- p. 6.

FACTS AND FACTORS IN ECONOMIC HISTORY. Continued.

"...there are some people in public life who seem to have and to give the impression that the people of one country are far ahead of all other countries in economic development and that this is due to 'the distinctive power of the modern business executives to grapple with new problems with courage and poised minds and without dependence on the guides of precedent and tradition.' But a wider knowledge of the way in which our present life has grown out of the progressive advances of the past, and of the methods by which issues akin to those of the present have been settled in earlier days, would put a very distinct quietus upon the tendency to display any national self-satisfaction with present-day accomplishments. The national and international benefits which we have today are the outcome of the labors, struggles, wisdom, discernment, and judicious action of the nations and their leaders in earlier ages; and the material progress of any one nation is much more closely related to the general progress of all countries than to any inherent virtues of that one nation.

"Not only in trade and in industry but in nearly all other lines of economic life we are debtors to the past, and the more fully we know the economic history of our own and other countries, east as well as west, the more qualified we are to make decisions along the basic lines of economic welfare."- p. 8-9.

"It is highly desirable to know what the past has to teach us, as revealed by the facts brought out by the economic historian, and the realities revealed by the latter have been useful in correcting some of the abstract deductions of the theoretical economist."- p. 10.

"Some vital social results have also emerged as the outcome of historical economic studies.... economic history takes us back into all the environmental factors which have attended economic life and shows us the intimate and mutual reactions of social and economic conditions."- p. 11.

"As we have in biology the possibility of tracing life from lower to higher forms, from the lowest form of life, the single-celled amoeba, to the most complicated cell structure of man, so we have in economic history the opportunity of seeing some elements of the essential nature of economic progress."- p. 15.

"In the subject of economic history- as, indeed, in many other subjects- the greatest benefit is that which is realized by the individual whose mind becomes steeped in it. As in philosophy, psychology, biology, or astronomy, the accomplished thinker and research inquirer sees realms of reality and suggestions of truth far beyond anything which he can express,

FACTS AND FACTORS IN ECONOMIC HISTORY. Continued.

so is it in the case of economic history. The man whose mind can range thoughtfully, and be at home, in the vast fields of human endeavors and relations in the past will inevitably feel the tide of life and progress carrying him on to his best service; more than that, his mind will grasp realities beyond the most distant past and still more significant than those which are distinctively economic. Economic history is not mere historical material; it is life, and living men make it according to the ways they think and act."- p. 17.

Dr. Edmond E. Lincoln's discussion of applied economic history is thus: "The lessons of economic history are simple and free, but more necessary to forming sound judgments by the modern business manager than all the merely technical knowledge that can be bought at a price."- p. 663.

"A careful study of economic history reveals surprisingly few new 'problems.' From the beginning of time the primary problem of the average man, consciously or unconsciously, has been to obtain the food and shelter necessary to his comfort. All our modern factory processes have been developed as a result of our attempts to find easier and more effective means of satisfying our most primitive wants, so that we can have more time for developing our higher wants and aesthetic tastes.

"Practically every step in the march from savagery to twentieth-century civilisation has been made possible by the application of new ideas- which usually result from an analysis of the experience of the past- to the age-old problem of 'getting a living'.

"Our present high standards of living have arisen out of the struggles and disappointments of the past and the new ideas which have gradually resulted therefrom. Likewise, the fortunes of the future will be built upon the wastes and inefficiencies of the present. To be effective, however, ideas must be harnessed by judgment, based upon a recognition of certain fundamental economic principles which the history of human development has shown to be largely axiomatic."- p. 665.

Reviews:

E. L. Bogart, in American Historical Review 39:159 (October 1933). Max S. Handman, in American Economic Review 24:108-109 (March 1934). E. Lipson, in Economic History Review 4:475-478 (April 1934).

FARNAM, HENRY W. The economic utilization of history and other economic studies. 220 p. New Haven, Yale University Press; [etc.] 1913.

(28)

Contents to be noted:

- The economic utilization of history, p. 1-17.
- Some questions of methodology, p. 18-33.
- Economic experimentation in the United States, p. 34-57.
- The pathology of progress, p. 58-67.
- Economic progress and labor legislation, p. 68-81.
- Fundamental distinctions in labor legislation, p. 82-93.
- Purposes of labor legislation, p. 94-103.
- Practical methods in labor legislation, p. 104-121.
- Acatactactic factors in distribution, p. 122-137.
- A socialized business enterprise, p. 138-164.
- Social myopia, p. 165-186.
- Signs of a better social vision, p. 187-193.

Comments:

P. 1-57 constitute the presidential address delivered before the American Economic Association at Washington, D. C. on Dec. 27, 1911. The address was also printed with the title, "The Economic Utilization of History," in the American Economic Review Supplement 2 (1):5-18 (March 1912).

It is urged that the past be studied for the experiments essential to the study of economics. In the words of the author, "economics deals with human beings in their social relations. It does not ever deal with them as individuals. It must therefore consider large groups, often whole states or groups of states. The economist has neither the power to force, nor the wealth to pay for, experiments upon nations, and if he had, he would in many cases be deterred by moral scruples from attempting them.... The modern economist, even if he were at the same time a great statesman, could not deliberately experiment on a nation without running the risk of being committed either to an insane asylum or a jail. And yet the really important thing for the economist is that experiments be tried, not that he try them himself, and in view of the great cost of social laboratory work the economist is really fortunate in having experiments tried for him without expense to himself and without involving him in any legal or moral liability....we not only have experiments tried on a large scale in modern states, but it is fair to say that, the more democratic the country, the more ready on the whole it is to try experiments on itself. Thus economic experimentation is not only possible, but it is so common that it is hardly recognized as experimentation, and the superabundant legislative activity of so many of our advanced and radical commonwealths testifies to the mass of work of this kind which is being performed gratuitously for the economist."

FARNAM, HENRY W. Continued.

In the first three essays, the utilization of history by the trained economist is advocated. "It is in this way that the Yale professor holds that the 'experimental method' approved and recommended by some economic writers of great fame in the past like Jevons can be most fittingly and most advantageously employed. The special value of his own fresh treatment of this theme consists in the illuminating skill with which he demonstrates the possibilities afforded in peculiar measure by the particular conditions of the United States for the scientific use of this potent instrument of economic study. Experiments are now, as they have been, continually made for the benefit of the economist; but mere observation or bare description is not enough for his purpose. Analysis is needed. The great importance, however, of economic interests in the history of America, the free play given there to economic forces, and the diversity introduced by the varying practices of the several States..., render that country a very favourable sphere for the application of the method as the professor conceives it. The experiments have happened within a limited period of time; they have been conducted in a circumscribed area of space, and they have concerned a homogeneous people. Consequently, the essential condition for success of 'other things remaining the same' may be considered to hold good. History, then, Professor Farnam would regard instructively from this standpoint as an economic laboratory, and here he would even find a wholesome corrective for the facile dillettantism which may have been brought recently into economic study through its new popularity.... We have read of late few books which yield so ample a reward for their perusal."- L. L. Price, in *Economic Journal* 23:412 (September 1913).

Reviews:

F. W. Blackmar, in *Yale Review* (n.s.) 3:395-398 (January 1914). E. L. Bogart, in *Mississippi Valley Historical Review* 1:119-120 (June 1914). F. T. Carlton, in *American Academy of Political and Social Science, Annals* 48:274 (July 1913). J. A. Fitch, in *Survey* 30:502 (July 12, 1913). H. L. Lutz, in *American Journal of Sociology* 19:127 (July 1913). Roswell C. McCrea, in *American Economic Review* 4:119-120 (March 1914). *Athenaeum* 1:403 (April 12, 1913). *Independent* 75:336 (Aug. 7, 1913). *Nation* 96:481 (May 8, 1913). *New York Sun* June 18, 1913, p. 5.

FAY, C. R. The Toronto school of economic history. Economic History; A Supplement to the Economic Journal 3 (9):168-171. January 1934.

(29)

Comments:

An appraisal of the program on which Professor H. A. Innis of the University of Toronto and his colleagues are engaged, together with a consideration of their method of work and their philosophy.

"The programme is the writing of Canada's economic history. Why is it that no one has written an economic history of Canada in a few hundred pages, something as good as, or better than, the text-books which exist by the dozen for England, by the half-dozen for the United States, and by ones at least for Australia, South Africa and New Zealand? The answer, I believe, is threefold. It is partly chance....

"In the second place, Canada is at first sight a disunity....

"In the third place, some Canadians suspect that when they do write their economic history it has got to be their economic theory as well. For only through history can they attain individuality. They are tied to two senior industrialisms, Great Britain across the Atlantic, the United States to their south. For theory their students read English or American text-books. Economic analysis in terms of Anglo-Saxon practice has gone too far, and they are too close to it, to permit of a distinctive analysis of their own....

"Why should the historian be in a better case than the theorists? Because they go back to the root of things. New France was fundamentally different from New England. There is nothing like the Hudson's Bay Company in the history of the United States. For analogy one must turn to India or Africa. Moreover, the Toronto School, because it is composed of students trained in the Department of Political Economy, and not in the Department of Modern History, is pushing back from the present to the past....

"The philosophy of the school is as distinctive as the method. It is objective, and at the risk of misinterpretation I shall say provisionally, it is materialist. The objectivity of the approach gives one an enormous feeling of confidence.... They are out for truth. But truth sometimes makes hard going."- p. 168-170.

FEBVRE, LUCIEN. Les mots, et les choses en histoire économique.
Annales d'Histoire Économique et Sociale 2:231-234.
Apr. 15, 1930.

(30)

Comments:

This article on "The Study of Words and Things in Economic History" has been summarized thus: "Since the beginning of the 20th century etymologists have combined the examination of the history of words with researches into the history of the objects or institutions connoted by the words. Much of our present economic terminology is relatively recent. Words such as 'proletariat' (prolétaire), capitalist (capitaliste), engineer (ingénieur) are not to be found in French literature before the 18th century. A rich field of research is open to the student of the origins of modern economic terms."- Social Science Abstracts 2:349 (January 1931).

FRANK, TENNEY. Recent work on the economic history of ancient Rome.
Journal of Economic and Business History 1:105-118. November 1928.

(31)

Comments:

The following topics are considered: prospects for economic history in this field; literature and inscriptions as sources; contribution of archaeology; the Roman colonate; Rome's decline; monographs; general histories; Rostovtzeff; the Romans in Egypt; very recent works; future prospects.

GAY, EDWIN F. Historical records. American Economic Review
20:1-8. March 1930.

(32)

Comments:

This presidential address, delivered before the American Economic Association at Washington, D. C., on Dec. 28, 1929, is also printed in Scientific Monthly 30:289-294 (April 1930).

The address has been summarized as follows: "Economic history belongs to both history and economics; it seeks to be helpful to both but to dominate neither. By its own relationship to these two disciplines it illustrates the growing coöperation of the social sciences, of which a specific recent example is the proposed international investigation of price history. But economic history suffers from the defect of all history, the imperfect character of the historical record and the various biases in its interpretation. The record tends to preserve evidence of institutional forms, while processes of change in the ideas which underlie institutions are much more evanescent. The increasing minuteness of modern social recording, especially its quantitative measurements, and the new zeal in collecting business documents, will help to complete the record for the future economic historian. The demand for a great amplification of statistical records is a part of the contemporary triangulation, now proceeding, upon which to base a new development of social controls."- p. 1.

GRAS, N. S. B. Les affaires et l'histoire des affaires.
Annales d'Histoire Économique et Sociale 3:5-10.
Jan. 15, 1931.

(33)

Comments:

This article on "Business and Business History" has been summarized as follows: "A new historical discipline is appearing: the study of business enterprise. Such history starts with the coming of the urban economy and money economy. Its subject matter consists, to a great extent, of the chronicles of the lives of men who have struggled to attain certain definite results, sure of their plans, and conscious of their aims. The most precious sources of business history are to be found in the records kept by firms, whenever these records have been preserved."- Social Science Abstracts 3:8873 (June 1931).

According to a footnote the article appeared in part in the Harvard Business School Alumni Association Bulletin, p. 102-104. (February 1930).

Business history. Economic History Review 4:385-398.
April 1934.

(34)

Comments:

The article is devoted to "Other qualifications and refinements of the general problem" as indicated in the following quotation.

"Business history is the collective biography of firms, large and small, past and present. This is not all the subject, but it is at least the basis of further progress in the field. In studying this subject we want the business history of business men and firms, not the political or social activities of these units. Otherwise expressed, we seek the history of business enterprise- how business has been organized and controlled through administration and management. But no narrow treatment will be satisfying: we must understand the forces at work, not only within the business, but on the outside. And we shall find that firms must be grouped for effective study, commonly in the form of industries."- p. 385.

Comments:

This article was read at the annual meeting of the American Historical Association on Dec. 29, 1919.

The subject is considered under the following headings: Treatises of the past decade; economic history studied by periods; the genetic point of view; the content of economic history; need of a synthesis of development; dependence of economic history on history and economics; conclusion.

In discussing the genetic point of view, Professor Gras says: "At the opposite pole from the historian who deals with closed periods of history is the broad sweep of the genetic economist who knows neither time nor place. The extremes of each method are perhaps equally objectionable, but the advantages of genetic studies have been too clearly demonstrated to be longer ignored. The essentials of changes in any field can be summed up and expressed with emphasis in the form of stages of development, not of history. A few pages can elucidate a volume of facts. Moreover, the whole development from first to last is perceived and the present and past can be connected. Genetic studies would provide a haven for an otherwise undirected and uninteresting subject.... No one who pursues the genetic trail far, can fail to see its possible shortcomings. It is difficult, indeed, when following the line of development to stop at the proper places for the study of causation. As we trace the stages through which agriculture has passed, we may forget the influences that determine the changes.... In genetic treatment lies the danger, on the other hand, of a return to deductive study as contrasted with deductive presentation of results.... The obvious danger is that historical researches will tend to find illustrations for preconceived theories of development.

"Genetic studies are usually held to be incompatible with comparative studies. He who travels far cannot cover a wide area. Those valuable comparisons and checks to generalizations which are based on narrow research are not likely to be made....

"But it should be noted that in one sense genetic studies are fundamentally comparative. One stage is compared with another, rather than the institutions of one country with those of another. An obvious advantage of such comparison would be the avoidance of anachronism, the ever-present sin of historiography....

"The genetic point of view is as ancient as Hesiod and Vergil. It has been applied to economic development in recent times by Storch, List, Roscher, Schmoller, and Bücher. It is historical economics without the particular affiliations of either the younger or older school. The logical result is a science of genetic economics, or a theory of economic history. It is to be noted that this is not economic history and never can be treated as such. The former deals with theories of what the past has been; the latter with facts of the past. But genetic economics would be a stimulus to economic history itself; and it would prepare for the use of the economist and the sociologist materials which otherwise are beyond their reach."- p. 214-216.

GRAS, N. S. B. The rise and development of economic history.
Economic History Review 1:12-34. January 1927.

(36)

Comments:

Economic history is defined as "the story of the various ways in which man has obtained a living. It is, indeed, a segment of the history of civilization, comparable with political, ecclesiastical, legal and literary history. But because of the fact that in the long run the economic segment necessarily influences or even largely determines the others, it is commonly held to be the most fundamental part of human history, though many people do not like the implication. As is the case with most of our sciences, economic history was born late."- p. 12.

The article traces "in outline the story of its development up to the present day, particularly in England and America."

In conclusion, the author says: "Economic history has come into existence through the plan of no man but by the help of many. Clergy, lay clerks, natural scientists, politicians, historians and economists, have all made their contributions. Economic historians, devoting all their energies to the subject, have now taken it in hand, with more or less success. It is hard to see any great future progress except through their direction, though the most formative influences may still be expected from the outside, from economics, practical business, ethics, psychology and the natural sciences. It is much to be hoped that the Latin emphasis on beauty can be introduced into the presentation of the subject, so that it may have more of art without less of science."- p. 34.

----- Stages in economic history. Journal of Economic and
Business History 2:395-418. May 1930.

(37)

Comments:

This article was read at the meeting of the American Economic Association at Washington, D. C., on Dec. 27, 1929. See Citation 2. It has been summarized as follows: "The broad outlines of economic history can be presented only in the form of historical periods or genetic stages. Hildebrand's stages of barter, money, and credit economy are helpful but need modification. As a substitution for these, gift,

GRAS, N. S. B. Continued.

gift-barter, pure barter, money-barter, commodity-money, credit-money, and perhaps money-credit economy have been suggested. Roscher's agricultural stages are notable. Schmoller's emphasis on the state raises the question as to whether the national state constitutes an economic stage. Careful studies have been made of industrial history- note Bücher's stages- with attempts to place the factory in its proper perspective. What will follow the factory? Stages, if used in economic history, should be fairly simple, tentative, and closely descriptive. Parallelisms, generalizations as to causation, and prophecies should be dealt with cautiously in the use of stages."- Henrietta M. Larson, in Social Science Abstracts 2:13877 (November 1930).

Professor Gras's volume, An Introduction to Economic History (Harper's historical series, edited by Guy Stanton Ford. New York and London, Harper & Bros., 1922. 350 p.) is essentially a prolegomena to economic history, the purpose being to show, by a special interpretation of illustrative economic facts, five stages of social evolution, and thus to establish a sequential classification in economic history within which may be grouped accumulations of data. It is reviewed by Victor S. Clark in the American Historical Review 28:345-346 (January 1923).

Unternehmertum und Unternehmergeschichte. Zeitschrift für die Gesamte Staatswissenschaft 85:544-563. 1928. (38)

Comments:

The importance of the history of enterprises for business schools is emphasized.

The value of research in business. Business Historical Society, Bulletin 3 (6):3-6. November 1929. (39)

Comments:

As a student of economic history Professor Gras has "become convinced that the fundamental approach to this subject was along the line of private enterprise." A distinction is made between two types of business history- the history of individual business firms and business history in general. In considering the first type, he says: "If we study the history of a private business firm we find that over a period of fifty or a hundred years there are a great many forces at work, and many changes of policy, some of which have led to success and some to disaster. As I have talked with business men about this subject, I have always been surprised to discover that

GRAS, N. S. B. Continued.

the one thing which they do not consider is the history of their business. Of course as far as technical progress goes, there will always be fundamental changes and we cannot look to the past for guidance. But as far as policy is concerned, this is not true. Certain policies have made and others unmade many industries."- p. 3-4.

With reference to general business history, he says: "there is a very intangible thing, education, which we need only mention to accept. We go into business without any special training or experience along the line of what has happened in the past. We note political history, social history, constitutional history, but never business history. That seems on the face of it a mistake. I think that general business history is going to give to business men an intellectual interest in what they are doing. As I have talked with men who spend all day in their offices I find that they are interested only in making the wheels go. They are surprised when I say that I am interested from an intellectual standpoint. A great many business men do not have this interest and I think that a study of business history helps to give it to them. Moreover, business men, as a general rule, seem to fail almost utterly to appreciate the great social and public service of their business. Repeatedly in talking with retired business men I have found this to be true. There is great social importance in the carrying on of a successful private business concern, and for this reason we ought to have the history of business men and know the way in which they have met their problems and made their work successful."- p. 4-5.

HALL, HUBERT. The reconstruction of business history. Quarterly Review 265:138-154. July 1935.

(40)

Comments:

Using "a few of the more remarkable and significant discoveries published in recent times" and "works in which the attitude of archivists towards the requirements of historical researches... has been explained" as the basis of his discussions, the author considers the materials essential for the reconstruction of business history.

HANDMAN, MAX S. Economic history and the economist. Journal of Political Economy 41:379-391. June 1933.

(41)

Comments:

After reviewing Josef Kulischer's *Allgemeine Wirtschaftsgeschichte des Mittelalters und der Neuzeit* (Munich and Berlin, R. Oldenbourg, 1928-29. 2 v.) at length, Professor Handman says: "it seems like cavil to raise questions of fundamental purpose and method. But such questions are forced upon us by the author himself, whose work is shot through with open and implied statements as to the meaning of his material. When rejecting Sombart's fundamental concepts, he definitely states his purpose by saying that he is concerned with 'the characterization of each period, with the bringing into relief of the traits important at any particular time'.... One who takes this statement seriously is bound to ask what standard the author uses in deciding upon the 'characteristic' or the 'important' traits. This question of method and procedure is particularly to the point for an economist to ask, because the pressure has been upon him in recent years to pay more attention to the facts of economic history; and he is therefore justified in asking whether economic history is just so much more information with which he is expected to burden himself, or whether it is that vague something called 'background' which so many writers put in the front of their books, and which so many readers forget to read or promptly forget when they do read it. Whatever may be the historian's use for economic history, certainly the economist must seek in it the means to enable him to frame a more tenable, or more lucid, or more comprehensive, explanation of economic phenomena than would be possible without its aid."- p. 387.

Pages 389-391 are devoted to a consideration of what economic history should provide for the economist.

HÄPKE, RUDOLF. Der gegenwärtige Stand der handelsgeschichtlichen Forschung. Forschungen und Versuche zur Geschichte des Mittelalters und der Neuzeit; Festschrift Dietrich Schäfer..., p. 822-838. Jena, G. Fischer. 1915.

(42)

HASBACH, W. Recent contributions to economic history in Germany. Economic Journal 1:509-519. September 1891.

(43)

Comments:

"When I promised...to give in one short essay a survey of the growth during the last few years of the literature of economic history in Germany, I believed it would be possible to condense within these narrow limits an epitome of the contents of each book, and briefly to indicate its special characteristics. To accomplish this I have confined myself generally to the last six years, 1885-90."

HEATON, HERBERT. Economic history of Europe. 775 p., illus. New York and London, Harper & Bros. 1936.

(44)

Contents to be noted:

Introduction- the content of European economic history, p. 1-8.

Comments:

Economic history is defined as "the story of the way man has worked to satisfy his material wants, in an environment provided by nature but capable of improvement, in an organization made up of his relations with his fellows, and in a political unit whose head enjoys far-reaching power to aid, control, and appropriate."- p. 6.

HECKSCHER, ELI F. A plea for theory in economic history. Economic History; A Supplement of the Economic Journal 1 (4):525-534. January 1929.

(45)

Comments:

The argument is against separating the method of a study of economic phenomena "in being" when it applies to earlier ages from that which is used for the problems of today. "It would mean, either that the economic conditions of earlier times were fundamentally different from those of the present day, or that economic theory had been created with an exclusive regard to the more or less ephemeral characteristics of the present age. On the former supposition, it might be asked to what use the study of Economic History could possibly be put; in the latter case it would point to a narrowness in the concepts of economic theory which would be far from satisfactory. If, on the other hand, both suppositions are wrong, it is difficult to escape the conclusion that economic theory can be of value to the understanding of economic phenomena at all stages of human development; and as a matter of fact they are both wrong, as the following will show. It is therefore necessary to repudiate the idea of economic theory and Economic History as belonging to different stages of human development; they are both essential to an understanding of all periods of history including the present one."- p. 526.

Consideration is also given to what economic theory can do for economic history.

See also the same author's articles, "Den Ekonomiska Historiens Aspekter [The Aspects of Economic History]," in Historisk Tidskrift (Stockholm) 50:1-85 (1930), and "Institutet för Ekonomisk Historia i Stockholm, en Utvidgning av det Akademiska Studieområdet [The Stockholm Institute of Economic History, an Extension of the Field of Academic Study]," in Ekonomen 6 (1):3-6 (January 1929).

HEYMAN, JOSEPH K. The importance of private business histories.
Harvard Business Review 8:354-358. April 1930.

(46)

Comments:

The example of the experience of the Dennison Manufacturing Company in using the history of its activities to aid in planning current production and distribution is suggested for other firms. The recurrence of fundamental relationships in business situations, the comparative lack of experience of the typical director, and the faulty memory of the ordinary business man indicate that there is a place for private business history. Its use has an important place in the more scientific formulation of business policies.

HOLDSWORTH, W. S. A neglected aspect of the relations between economic and legal history. Economic History Review 1:114-123. January 1927.

(47)

Comments:

In introducing his subject, the author says: "In the course of my studies in legal history I have been struck by the fact that many of the rules of English law have an economic origin. This is true both of the enacted and the unenacted law. At all periods in the history of English law the group of statutes on economic subjects surpass in bulk the statutes on any other subject; and some of these statutes have given rise to technical developments in the law, which have had a longer life than the statute itself. Similarly, there are a number of rules of the common law, which owe their origin to some economic idea or necessity existing at the period when they first appeared; and these rules have often survived the idea or necessity to which they owed their origin, and have developed in unexpected directions. This phenomenon is, it seems to me, a neglected aspect of the relations of economic and legal history. It is this neglected aspect of their relations that is the subject of this paper.

"To illustrate this aspect of the interrelation of rules of English law, statutory and otherwise, and economic conditions I propose to take three sets of instances: (1) the Statutes of Labourers and the labour legislation of Elizabeth's reign; (2) the agitation against monopolies in Elizabeth's reign, and James I's Statute of Monopolies; and (3) developments in the land law."

HOWER, RALPH M. The Boston conference on business history.
Journal of Economic and Business History 3:463-480.
May 1931.

(48)

Comments:

The joint conference of the American Historical Association and the Business Historical Society at the Baker Library, Soldiers Field, on Dec. 30, 1930 indicated that business history had attained recognition as a field of study. The remarks of Professor N. S. B. Gras on "The Content of Business History" are summarized and are of significance since they represent the first serious attempt to define the subject. The discussion in the Conference on the sources of business history is presented in detail, and certain problems peculiar to research in and writing of business history are summarized.

HULL, CHARLES H. The service of statistics to history.
American Statistical Association, Publications 14:30-39.
March 1914.

(49)

Comments:

The author's view is summarized in the following words: "The historian, as a student of social phenomena, uses the results of statistical enquiry whenever they appear to be to his purpose, just as he might use the results of any other science; for he recognizes that if he wishes fully and thoroughly to understand past progress in every direction, he must take all knowledge to be his province. But in using the results of statistical enquiry, he employs the historical and not the statistical method. While, however, the historian uses statistics in the same manner as he uses the facts and theories of other sciences, the circumstance that the historical and the statistical methods both find their most fruitful application in the social field, enables the statistician to furnish historical data in a measure far more ample than will, say, the astronomer, or the chemist, or the embryologist. How frequently the historian shall find statistics among his sources will depend upon the direction to be taken by future applications of the statistical method on the one hand, and of the historical method on the other."-- p. 36-37.

INNIS, H. A. The teaching of economic history in Canada. Toronto University Studies, History and Economics, Contributions to Canadian Economics 2 (1929):52-58.

(50)

Comments:

"It is the ambition of this paper to outline the subject of economic history as the core of Canadian economics." The author has summarized his article as follows: "Economic history as taught in Canada has been confined chiefly to Great Britain and the United States although there has been a tendency to widen its scope. Research work in Canadian economic history has been carried out chiefly in the larger universities of the United States. Work directly in the field must depend on the development of archives for business records, of library facilities, and of bibliography. The subject is handicapped by the lack of an adequate philosophy. A promising thesis relates to transportation. As a young country Canada was dependent on water transport, accompanied by marked dependence on outside markets. Land transport, developing after 1850, has been accompanied by a more intensified industrialism, with different problems. Emphasis is placed on the economics of Canada as a young country in contrast with that of older countries. Numerous references to works in the field."-- Social Science Abstracts 3:13222 (August 1931).

IONGH, JANE DE. The international economic-history exhibition, Amsterdam, 1929. Economic History Review 2:314-319. January 1930.

(51)

Comments:

The exhibition was the original idea of Professor N. W. Posthumus, secretary to the Netherlands Economic-Historical Record Association and curator of its collections, the purpose being to illustrate by means of paintings, drawings, prints and other works of art, the development of economic life in the various European countries for the last six hundred years. The Congress of the International Chamber of Commerce, meeting at Amsterdam during the first week of July 1929, was the occasion for the realization of this idea.

JOHNS, C. D. The relation of economics to history. Southwestern Political Science Quarterly 1:372-379. March 1921.

(52)

Comments:

The conclusion is that "The two subjects...are mutually helpful and their correlation in the class room will lead to more suggestive and profitable teaching by the instructor and make the class much more interesting to the student. Little is to be gained therefore in attempting to restrict the subject matter of either within too narrow limits."

JUDGES, A. V. Economic history in schools. *Economic History Review* 4:452-460. April 1934.

(53)

Contents to be noted:

[Introduction].

The place of economic and social history.

The problem of textbooks.

The examination system.

Comments:

The purpose of the article is explained as follows: "Any proposals for reform which touch the character of the teaching in secondary schools must take into account the existence, however regrettable some may find it, of a national examination system whose elaborate and curiously articulated organism tends to fill the horizon of all who make programmes. Even in the elementary schools we are not free from the overshadowing presence. To alter the essential features of the system would be the work not of a reformer, but of a rebel. This article is concerned only to show that a measure of moderate reform is within the grasp of those who wish to improve the status of economic history without going so far as to raise any general issue of educational method."- p. 452.

See also the questionnaire with the title, "The Teaching of Economic History in Schools," in *Economic History Review* 4:208-209 (April 1933).

KESSLER, GERHARD. Genealogie und Wirtschaftsgeschichte. *Archiv für Kulturgeschichte* 22:199-236. 1932.

(54)

Comments:

This article has been summarized as follows: "Genealogy and economic history deal with the same subject matter and use the same source material. Family history is always class history and always deals with the question of profession and of property. In each case the genealogist must concern himself with the economic circumstances. Since these two lines of study have this common interest a more active cooperation would benefit both. This article cites an abundance of problems that call for such mutual collaboration, e.g., a statistical study of the groups and individuals following the various trades and professions, the changes of calling among the various classes from generation to generation, the family names pointing to foreign ancestry, etc."- *Social Science Abstracts* 4:12449 (July 1932).

KNIGHT, MELVIN M. Economic history of Europe to the end of the Middle Ages. 260 p. Boston [etc.] Houghton Mifflin Co. [1926].

(55)

Contents to be noted:

Editor's introduction, by Allyn A. Young, p. iii-v.

Preface, by M. M. Knight, p. vii-x.

Economic history, p. 3-4.

KNIGHT, MELVIN M. Recent literature on the origins of modern capitalism. Quarterly Journal of Economics 41:520-533. May 1927.

(56)

Comments:

.A review of Henri Sée, Les Origines du Capitalisme Moderne (Paris, Colin, 1926. 210 p.), with attention to the earlier contributions on the subject.

KOSMINSKY, E. A. Russian work on English economic history. Economic History Review 1:208-233. January 1928.

(57)

Comments:

"There are many reasons why the history of England, and particularly the economic history of England, has attracted the attention of numerous Russian scholars during the last fifty years. The principal one certainly does not belong to the domain of pure and abstract scientific interest; its root lies rather in the surroundings created by the general historical development of Russia. In this respect Russia does not differ greatly from other European countries. Everywhere, at a certain stage of historical evolution, we find a keen interest in the peculiar features of English political and economic organization: this stage can be defined as that of transition to the capitalist system of production and the rise of the capitalist class with its own interests and claims which soon began to be identified with the interests of the 'nation,' and to aim at an adequate political form. Examples of this stage will readily occur to anyone versed in French or German historiography. England had passed through this phase of historical evolution earlier than any other country in the world, and thus its development became a model for the progressive classes of the backward nations. They hoped to find in England a well-tested solution of the problems which were arising in their own countries."- p. 208.

KUSKE, BRUNO. Wirtschaftsgeschichte an Handelshochschulen. Zeitschrift für die Gesamte Staatswissenschaft 69:267-285. 1913.

(58)

Comments:

A plea for more attention to economic history in schools of commerce, with a detailed program of the ground to be covered and the methods to be used, and the benefits to be derived therefrom.

LEVASSEUR, ÉMILE. La place de l'histoire des faits économiques dans l'ensemble des études d'économie politique. Revue Internationale de l'Enseignement 61:97-115. Feb. 15, 1911. (59)

Contents to be noted:

La place et la méthode de l'histoire économique dans l'ensemble des études économiques, p. 103-115.

LIPPINCOTT, ISAAC. Economic development of the United States. Ed. 3, 734 p., maps. New York and London, D. Appleton & Co. [1933]. (60)

Contents to be noted:

Factors in economic progress (an outline of progress; conditions of economic development), p. 3-46.

Comments:

Edition 1, 1921, and edition 2, 1927.

LOOS, ISAAC A. Historical approach to economics. American Economic Review 8:549-563. September 1918. (61)

Comments:

"In these days when the attention of students of economics is directed so frequently to particular branches of economic study and when the tendency toward specialization in these branches seems to lead almost to the exclusion of the broader basis of economic theory, it is well to call attention anew to the essential unity existing in the study of history, politics, philosophy, and economics. To do this properly requires the study of economic theory and economic institutions from the evolutionary point of view. On this account, then, the student of economics who aspires to a real knowledge of his subject must approach that study by means of the historical method. This paper constitutes a plea for the historical approach to economics, and in the support of this plea it seeks to point out the manner in which the study of economics is dependent upon data drawn from the other social sciences and to show in turn how the practice of economics, or economy, modifies those social sciences. For this purpose the paper will deal with the relations between economy, economics, and economic history, the interdependence of economics and politics, the economic interpretation of history, and the stages through which economic society has passed in arriving at its present form of organization."- p. 549.

MANN, J. DE L., editor. The teaching of economic history in universities. *Economic History Review* 3:197-218, 325-345. October 1931, April 1932.

(62)

Contents to be noted:

Introduction, p. 197-198.
France, by Henri Hauser, p. 198-205.
Germany, by Carl Brinkmann, p. 205-207.
Italy, by Vincenzo Porri, p. 207-210.
Belgium, by Henri Pirenne, p. 210-213.
Sweden, by Eli F. Heckscher, p. 213-215.
Russia, by E. Kosminsky, p. 215-218.
Austria, by Alfons Dopsch, p. 325-328.
The Netherlands, by N. W. Posthumus, p. 328-329.
United States, by H. Heaton, p. 330-334.
Great Britain and Ireland, p. 334-342.
Canada (based on an article by H. A. Innes), p. 342-344.
Australia, by H. Heaton, p. 344-345.
Japan, by Y. Hoynden, p. 345.

Comments:

"Following on the article by Mr. C. H. K. Marten [see Citation 63]...it has seemed worth while to collect information regarding the position of the subject in universities. This time it has been possible to extend enquiries outside Great Britain, and the result provides an interesting comparative study of the attention devoted to economic history in many countries of the world."- p. 197.

Reviews:

Samuel Reznick, in *Social Science Abstracts* 4:10556, 15856 (June, September 1932).

MARTEN, C. H. K. The teaching of economic history in schools. *Economic History Review* 1:193-207. January 1928.

(63)

Comments:

"During the summer of 1927 a Questionnaire on the Teaching of Economic History was sent out to nearly a hundred schools of various types.... A study of the answers shows a considerable difference of view as to the part Economic History should play in the teaching of history, and as to the methods of teaching it.... Of the two sections which follow, the first collates the answers to the Questionnaire, and the second deals with school textbooks."- p. 193-194.

MAYER, THEODOR. Haupttatsachen der wirtschaftsgeschichtlichen Entwicklung. Vierteljahrschrift für Sozial- und Wirtschaftsgeschichte 21:359-385. 1929.

(64)

Comments:

This article on "Main Facts of Economic Historical Development" has been summarized as follows: "The author aims to clarify some concepts and to furnish some suggestions about the method of writing economic history, showing especially the value and dangers of the comparative method. He criticises Bücher's theory of economic stages and his method of studying those stages as isolated units. He redefines Volkswirtschaft and Weltwirtschaft, and, using Thünen's theory concerning economic circles in an economic region unified around a market, he shows the complexity and variety of economic life. The author believes that the decisive factor in determining the economic development of a single area is the function which that area fulfils in a greater economic system or the position which it occupies in a definite Thünen circle. He tests his ideas by analyzing the history of the Roman latifundia and of the German colonial lands in the Baltic, pointing out that even in those agricultural economies changes in the economy of the individual areas were brought by the influence of external forces in the economic circle of which they were parts."- Social Science Abstracts 2:3 (January 1930).

MILNER, FREDERIC. Economic evolution in England. 451 p. London, Macmillan & Co. 1931.

(65)

Contents to be noted:

Introduction, p. vii-x.

Comments:

The introduction is devoted to a discussion of the nature and importance of economic history. "Economic history is the record of human beings in their endeavour to wrest a living from Nature To-day, when economic considerations dominate the whole of life, and when politics itself is becoming subordinate to economics, a grasp of the principles of economic evolution is especially important.... One can never be so bold as to say that economic history can be strictly a science, out of which scientific laws may be evolved. The human material in which one works is too variable. But it is possible, and very desirable, to seek the principles of order and progress which have always been implicit. Certain definite lines of development have been followed, and one must not allow oneself to get lost amongst the trees and bushes, and thus fail to realise the lay-out of the forest itself."- p. vii-viii.

MORELAND, W. H. Recent work in Indian economic history
(1905-1928). Economic History Review 2:130-136 .
January 1929.

(66)

Comments:

"The economic history of India must be described as a new subject of study, and the period indicated in the title covers most of the relevant literature, other than the older sources, and the official publications of the British Governments."- p. 130.

NEVINS, ALLAN. Recent progress of American social history.
Journal of Economic and Business History 1:365-383.
May 1929.

(67)

Comments:

An epitome of the value of economic history to social history is given on p. 373-376. See also p. 378-381 for a summary of the social and economic contributions of F. J. Turner and Charles A. Beard.

NUSSBAUM, FREDERICK LOUIS. A history of the economic institutions
of modern Europe. 448 p. New York, F. S. Crofts & Co. 1933.

(68)

Contents to be noted:

The problem of history, p. 3.

The problem of economic history, p. 4-6.

The problem of the economic history of Europe, p. 6-7.

The place of European economic culture in the world
history, p. 8-14.

Comments:

"I have sought in these pages to appropriate for the purposes of American readers and students the main lines of the synthesis of the economic history of Europe embodied in Der Moderne Kapitalismus of Werner Sombart.

Although I have taken with both hands from Professor Sombart's monumental accumulations, in justice to him it must be stated that I have not pretended to limit myself to his materials or to his formulation. The sin of omission, on the other hand, is implicit in my task and apparent on every page."- Preface.

OGBURN, WILLIAM FIELDING, and ALEXANDER GOLDENWEISER. The social sciences and their interrelations. 506 p. Boston [etc.] Houghton Mifflin Co. [1927].

(69)

Contents to be noted:

Anthropology and economics, by N.S. B. Gras, p. 10-23.

The following topics are considered:

- No separate study of economic anthropology.
- Classification of anthropologists.
- Groups of scholars in the economic field.
- Question of an 'Economy' among primitive peoples.
- Question of the division of labor.
- Exchange of goods.
- Origin of property in land.
- Diminishing returns, increase in production, progress.
- General economic stages (Bucher).
- Hunting, herding, agriculture: Hahn's objections.
- Reply to Hahn.
- A new series of stages suggested.
- Economic determinism.
- Some distinctions in economic interpretation.
- Economic interpretation of patriarchy and matriarchy.
- Suggestions for research in economic anthropology.

History and economics, by Edwin P. A. Seligman, p. 173-188.

The following topics are considered:

- The influence of history upon economics.
- The study of economic history.
- The historical laws of economic life.
- The history of economic theory.
- The influence of economics upon history.
- The doctrine of Karl Marx.
- Non-socialist interpretations.
- The lack of materialism.
- The excess of materialism.
- Economics and ethics.
- Methods of interpreting history.

History and statistics, by Harold U. Faulkner, p. 235-241.

The following topics are considered:

- Paucity of statistics in early history.
- The emergence of the New History.
- The collection of historical statistics.
- The meeting of history and statistics.
- The use of statistics by historians.

Selected references at the end of each chapter.

OLMSTEAD, A. T. Materials for an economic history of the ancient Near East. *Journal of Economic and Business History* 2:219-240. February 1930. (70)

Comments:

The article has been summarized thus: "Economic history must begin with the Ancient Near East. Economic ideas may be illustrated, checked, or even corrected from this source. Material for such an economic history exists in great quantities, but few detailed studies have yet been made (p. 220). Such studies demand an unusual combination of linguistic, archaeological, historical, and economic knowledge, but the results promise to be far-reaching. Babylonian business records, for example, extend over three thousand years. From them we can trace business changes, the rise of private banking, the history of prices, the fall of the interest rate, the introduction of bookkeeping bringing in many of the characteristics of a money economy, and the beginnings of coinage (pp. 225-227). Much light, of course, is thrown on the Bible by the economic systems of the neighboring great empires (pp. 223-234). This article deals chiefly with the three millenia B. C."- p. 219.

PRICE, LANGFORD LOVELL FREDERICK RICE. The position and prospects of the study of economic history. 26 p. Oxford, Clarendon Press. 1908. (71)

Comments:

A lecture delivered in the Examination Schools on May 13, 1908.

_____ The study of economic history. *Economic Journal* 16:12-32. March 1906. (72)

Comments:

An address before the Economic Society of the University College of South Wales and Monmouthshire at Cardiff on May 6, 1905.

REES, J. F. The scope of economic history. *History: The Quarterly Journal of the Historical Association* (London) 19:221-233. December 1934. (73)

Comments:

A review of a representative list of current books on economic history with a view to illustrating "the different kinds of tasks to which economic historians devote their attention" and in this manner defining "the present scope of the subject."

See also the same author's article entitled "General Economic History," in *History* 15:212-225 (October 1930) which while essentially a review of current books on economic history has paragraphs on the author's views of the scope and status of the field.

_____ A survey of economic development with special reference to Great Britain. 330 p. London, Sir Isaac Pitman & Sons. 1933. (74)

Contents to be noted:

The approach to history, p. 1-7.

SCHLESINGER, ARTHUR MEIER. New viewpoints in American history.
299 p. New York, Macmillan Co. 1926.

(75)

Contents to be noted:

Geographic factors in American development, p. 23-46.

Economic influences in American history, p. 47-71.

Comments:

In introducing his discussion of the economic influences in American history, Professor Schlesinger says: "By the term 'economic interpretation of history' is meant that view of the past which maintains that economic influences have been the preponderant factors in the history of mankind. Although traces of this theory may be found in writings prior to his time, Karl Marx, the father of modern Socialism, is rightly regarded as the great formulator of the doctrine. Undoubtedly the association of Marx's name with the theory of economic determinism has caused many people to regard this point of view with considerable distrust; and even the historians, particularly those in the United States, have been cautious about admitting themselves to be adherents of the doctrine....

"As a matter of fact there is no necessary connection between a belief in the predominance of economic influences in history and the doctrine of Socialism. Most historians who have subscribed to the former view are not Socialists; and, on the other hand, it is probable that few Socialists outside of the small circle of the intelligentia know anything about this special theory of historical development. The economic interpretation of history merely represents an effort to explain, from the viewpoint of economic tendencies, the deep-flowing currents moving underneath the surface of the past. Socialism, on the other hand, is a prediction, one of a number of possible predictions, as to the direction, velocity, and goal of these currents at some time in the future.

"Because of the popular confusion of the theory of economic determinism with Socialism, the student of American history may prefer to ignore the Marxian origin of the doctrine and claim for it an earlier and purely American authorship. Certainly the thought underlying the theory has seldom been better expressed than by James Madison, the 'Father of the Constitution,' in No. 10 of the Federalist Papers... here is an explicit avowal that, in the long run, history is the resultant of the interplay of social energies produced by differences in the amount and kind of material possessions held by the several sections of the population.

"In attempting to apply the principle of economic interpretation to American history, one is at once confronted with the necessity of distinguishing between geographic or environmental influences, on the one hand, and the purely economic basis of American development, on the other. The fact is that the two classes of influences are sometimes so blended that it is impossible, or at least undesirable, to separate them."- p. 47-49.

SÉE, HENRI. Recent work in French economic history (1905-1925).
Economic History Review 1:137-153. January 1927.

(76)

Comments:

The following topics are considered: Instruments of study; General economic history; Agrarian history; Commerce and industry; Public and private credit-capitalism; Social classes and social development; Poverty and poor relief.

Remarques sur la méthode en histoire économique et sociale. Revue Historique 161:90-98. Mai-juin 1929.

(77)

Comments:

These "Remarks on Method in Economic and Social History" have been summarized as follows: "There is some danger in linking economic history too closely to the science of economics, as seems to be the case in the United States where economic historians are attached to the economic department. The scanty data prior to the late Middle Ages and the copiousness of the material since the middle of the 19th century makes it necessary to exercise extreme caution. The comparative method is very valuable in determining the evolution of economic phenomena. There is great advantage in not separating economic and social history in understanding the social effect of economic phenomena, e.g., the relation between proprietary landholding and agricultural production. Economic, social, and general history need to go hand in hand as well as their allied sciences, economics, sociology, and political economy."- Social Science Abstracts 2:33 (January 1930).

SLICER, THOMAS R. The study of history as corrective economic eccentricity. New York State Historical Association Proceedings (1910), 9:171-186.

(78)

Comments:

"I have tried in this Annual Address, in a very imperfect way, to call your attention to that study of history which shall make us a part of the past so completely that we shall be saved from the economic eccentricity which would prevent us as a Nation from being a useful part of the present, or a considerable element in the future."- p. 186.

SOLTAU, ROGER H. An outline of European economic development. 307 p., illus. London [etc.] Longmans, Green & Co. [1935].

(79)

Contents to be noted:

What is 'economic history'?, p. xi.
Evolution of economic life, p. xii.
What is 'Europe'?, p. xii-xiii.
Aims and methods, p. xiii-xiv.

SOMBART, WERNER. Economic theory and economic history. Economic History Review 2:1-19. January 1929.

(80)

Comments:

The writing of this article was prompted by J. Lemberger's review of Werner Sombart's *Das Wirtschaftsleben im Zeitalter des Hochkapitalismus* (Munich and Leipzig, Duncker und Humblot, 1927) in the *Economic History Review* 1:355-358 (January 1928).

In the article, Sombart attempts to answer the following questions: "Are theory and history really opposed, and does one harm or exclude the other? Are they not both required? Is it not necessary that one should complement the other, and must not their combination be indispensable to any adequate investigation of real life? What is the relation of theory to history?"- p. 1.

In conclusion, he says: "I claim for my work that it makes a contribution both to theory and to history. I trust that it may help to end the baseless hostility prevailing between economic theory and economic history. Theory and history are not enemies. It is time that theorists and historians realized that work of permanent value can only be produced from their co-operation. To emphasize this, and thereby to vindicate my own life's work, are the objects of this essay."- p. 19.

Reviews:

F. H. Knight, in *Social Science Abstracts* 1:4771 (August 1929).

STONE, ALFRED HOLT. Some problems of southern economic history. *American Historical Review* 13:779-797. July 1908.

(81)

Comments:

The article is devoted to suggestions of certain lines of thought that have occurred to the author in connection with a study of the relative influence of the institution of slavery, the Negro, the white man, and physiography as factors in the economic life of the Southern States. It is reprinted in L. B. Schmidt and E. D. Ross, editors, *Readings in the Economic History of American Agriculture*, p. 274-292 (New York, Macmillan Co., 1925).

The article may be supplemented with the following: Ulrich Bonnell Phillips, "The Central Theme of Southern History," in the *American Historical Review* 34:30-43 (October 1928); and Avery O. Craven, "The South in American History," in the *Historical Outlook* 21:105-109 (March 1930).

SUTHERLAND, LUCY STUART. The use of business records in the study of history. Bulletin of the Institute of Historical Research 13:69-72. November 1935.

(82)

Comments:

A paper read at a group meeting of the interim Anglo-American Historical Conference held at the Institute on July 5, 1935. The subsequent discussion is summarized on p. 102-103.

In introducing the subject, the author says: "the study of business records has at the present time an attraction for many who remain indifferent to the charms of genealogy, because the wheels which business records show us going round are those of industrial processes, and the atmosphere of contemporary historiography is so highly charged with economic determinism that such processes have a particular significance for us. Thus the study of business records seems likely to be an activity characteristic of our age, both because it satisfies our need for concrete information and because it produces material illustrative of the reigning philosophy of history. 'Business history' may be defined as the historical study of the structure of the units of production and exchange of wealth; with the corollary, that its sources are chiefly to be sought in the working business records of these units. It will be noticed that this definition includes the study of agriculture as well as of trade and industry: it is noticeable that modern studies in the history of agriculture tend increasingly to treat the farm, manor, or vill less as a judicial or sociological unit, and more as a unit of production and exchange. The importance of business records in the study of history is in the first place that they enable us to reconstruct the actual workings of these units."- p. 69.

TAWNEY, R. H. The study of economic history. Economica 13 (39): 1-21. February 1933.

(83)

Comments:

The inaugural lecture delivered at the London School of Economics and Political Science on Oct. 12, 1932.

"It would be tempting to illustrate the extension in the range of economic history by referring to the specialisms- business history, technological history, the history of the economic applications of natural science- to which, itself a specialism a generation ago, it has given birth; by comparing the works on the subject when this School was founded with the monograph literature and journals available to-day; or, most significant of all, by contrasting the economic innocence of the famous historians of last century with the permeation of recent general histories- consider only those of Halévy and Pirenne in Europe, and of Beard in America- by economic interests. But the study is still in its youth, and its greatest tasks, I am glad to say, are before it. Let me state briefly my view of the spirit in which it should approach them.

TAWNEY, R. H. Continued.

"History, as I understand it, is concerned with the study, not of a series of past events, but of the life of society, and with the records of the past as a means to that end. Time, and the order of occurrences in time, is a clue, but no more; part of the historian's business is to substitute more significant connections for those of chronology. But time is the medium in which his data are embedded, and his relation to it is analogous to that of his fellow-workers in some other social sciences to space. He finds his materials strewn about it, or uncovers them by digging, as distant regions are ransacked for data by the anthropologist and sociologist. He finds also that those drawn from one epoch or civilisation possess, like the components of geological strata, certain common features, which distinguish them from those of periods preceding or following it, and he values these uniformities as one key to their interpretation. Since the evidence as to the character of a society derived from a single century is as misleading as that offered by a single locality, these materials, which are inaccessible to the intellectual villager who takes the fashion of his generation for the nature of mankind, are indispensable to him. They are indispensable, however, not because they relate to what is called the past, but because they are specimens cut from a continuous life of which past and present— itself the past before the word 'present' can be completed— are different aspects.

"If society is to be master of its fate, reason conquer chance, and conscious direction deliver human life from the tyranny of nature and the follies of man, the first condition is a realistic grasp of the materials to be handled and the forces to be tamed. The historian serves, on his own humble plane, that not ignoble end. His object is to understand the world around him, a world whose cultural constituents and dynamic movements have taken their stamp and direction from conditions which the experience of no single life is adequate to interpret. He is pursuing that object as directly when he measures the skulls of paleolithic man, studies the financial institutions of the Roman Empire, or charts prices of wheat sold on a mediæval manor, as in investigating the antecedents of the latest economic crisis. If he visits the cellars, it is not for love of the dust, but to estimate the stability of the edifice, and because, to grasp the meaning of the cracks, he must know the quality of its foundations. In this sense, there is truth in the paradox that all history is the history of the present; and for this reason each generation must write its history for itself. That of its predecessors may be true but its truth may not be relevant. Different answers are required because different questions are asked. Standing at a new point on the road, it finds that new ranges in the landscape come into view. It discovers that phenomena, which formerly appeared irrelevant, are a vital part of itself. It realises, in short, and sometimes realises too late, that what it supposed to be the past is in reality the present."— p. 8-10.

UNWIN, GEORGE. Studies in economic history: The collected papers of George Unwin. Edited with an introductory memoir by R. H. Tawney. 490 p. London, Macmillan & Co. 1927.

(84)

Contents to be noted:

Introductory memoir, p. xi-lxxiv.

Some economic factors in general history, p. 3-17.

Originally printed in E. H. Carter, ed., The New Past, ch. 8 (1924).

The aims of economic history, p. 18-36.

A lecture delivered at the University of Edinburgh, October 1908.

The teaching of economic history in university tutorial classes, p. 37-40.

Originally printed in the Tutor's Bulletin October 1924.

The teaching of history in schools, p. 41-46.

A paper read at the conference of the Women's International League at Manchester, January 1917.

Comments:

Professor Unwin's lecture on "Some Economic Factors in General History" includes the following statement: "The academic representatives of economic history cannot, I think, be charged as a body with unduly magnifying their office. They have opposed the economic interpretation of history, not only as expounded by Karl Marx, but as expounded by Adam Smith. They have insisted on regarding economic development as subordinate to social development; and in this I think they were quite right. But they have gone on to explain social development as the creation of policy; and this I regard as a fundamental error. The ultimate aspect of history is, I believe, the social aspect, that widening and deepening of community which is the correlative of the moral and spiritual growth of men as individuals."- p. 5.

Reviews:

Marc Bloch, in *Annales d'Histoire Économique et Sociale* 1:241-247 (1929). N. S. B. Gras, in *Economic History Review* 2:163-165 (January 1929).

USHER, ABBOTT PAYSON. The application of the quantitative method to economic history. *Journal of Political Economy* 40:186-209. April 1932.

(85)

Comments:

Believing that "the important issue was not adequately recognized by the reviewers" of Professor J. H. Clapham's *Economic History of Modern Britain*, Professor Usher analyzes and comments on the work "as the first attempt to apply quantitative methods systematically to economic history on a large scale." Professor Clapham's work is based on "a concept of bare geographic diversity as the basic fact in economic history." Although statistics are used to supply vital data, the statistical and historical methods are rigidly separated. There are no critical interpretations or valuations in the light of social institutions and the lack of unity and objectiveness is extremely evident. Economic history involves a philosophy of life and needs to be more than a mere record of events. Both the institutionalist who describes what happened and the realist who gives primary attention to how it happened are needed in this field.

See also A. P. Usher's review of J.H. Clapham's *Economic History of Modern Britain*, in the *American Economic Review* 17:694-696 (December 1927).

The generalizations of economic history. *American Journal of Sociology* 21:474-491. January 1916.

(86)

Comments:

"Economic history is peculiarly dependent upon some division into periods. Schemes are, of course, incomplete, and their shortcomings are peculiarly evident in this field. They can hardly become the basis of sustained historical narrative, but they do serve to bring the larger conceptions of evolution into close touch with history and they vitalize research by emphasizing the problems which are most influential in our thought. A scheme helps us to think genetically and prevents us from losing sight of the deeper speculative problems involved in the study of a subject whose detail presents the bewildering diversity opened up by consideration of the homely affairs of daily life and work. The scheme should be the means of relating general notions to the concrete phenomena of history. It is essential, therefore, that special effort should be made to frame any scheme with reference both to the philosophical problems and to the course of events. Unfortunately the schemes thus far published have been narrowly pragmatic. Each phase of economic development has been made the basis of a division into periods. With reference to each particular purpose these schemes are valid, and it is hardly possible that any single division into periods will be sufficiently comprehensive to be entirely adequate. Various schemes will always be necessary. It is none the less essential to recognize that some categories possess a broader and more general significance than others, and that it is wise to build up these broader generalizations into a comprehensive body of doctrine."- p. 474.

- USHER, ABBOTT PAYSON. A history of mechanical inventions.
401 p., illus. New York, McGraw-Hill Book Co. 1929. (87)
Contents to be noted:
The place of technology in economic history, p.1-7.

- The new realism and economic history. Journal of
Political Economy 35:403-416. June 1927. (88)
Comments:

In the introductory paragraph of this extensive review of Professor M. M. Knight's Economic History of Europe to the End of the Middle Ages (Boston and New York, Houghton Mifflin Co., 1926), Professor Usher says: "Economic history has always been dominated to a peculiar degree by realistic concepts: the German historical schools were realists in the sense that they formally denied the validity of all attempt at economic generalization and pretended to preserve intact the full individuality of historical phenomena; Marx, with his doctrine of materialistic interpretation of history, challenged the validity of the idealistic interpretations of history which endeavored to make historical process a demonstration of the conquest of the material world by the spirit. Latterly, evidences of a new realism have become conspicuous in many places. In this country, in so far as these tendencies have a name, they are called the 'new history.' In France the most clearly conscious expression of such tendencies appears in the work of the school of 'synthetic history.' In England, though there is no school of writers designated by a name, we have evidence of the thought itself in the great enterprise embodied in the history of civilization which is designed to embrace the whole content of the process of social development in a series of two hundred or more volumes."- p. 403.

- WEBER, MAX. Gesammelte Aufsätze zur Sozial- und Wirtschaftsgeschichte.
556 p. Tübingen, J. C. B. Mohr (Paul Siebeck). 1924. (89)
Contents to be noted:
Der Streit um den Charakter der altgermanischen Sozialverfassung in der deutschen Literatur des letzten Jahrzehnts, p. 508-556.

- WESTERMANN, W. L. On the sources and methods of research in economic history. Political Science Quarterly 37:69-74. March 1922. (90)
Comments:
This paper was read at the annual meeting of the American Historical Association, held in St. Louis on Dec. 29, 1921, as one of a series of papers presented at a conference on the History of Civilization.

WESTERMANN, W. L. Continued.

After commenting on the economists who are primarily concerned with prices, markets, and business cycles, and their methods of handling these problems, the author says: "One may doubt the accuracy and completeness of most statistical data and the possibility of eliminating entirely the subjective element from the decisions reached by the methods of statistical analyses. It is true that economists cannot isolate a field of experimentation.... The exigencies of human life put objectivity in social and economic experimentation practically out of the question. Granting these weaknesses, I am nevertheless inclined to see great possibilities in the present methods of work used by the economists of the 'market' and 'cycle' schools. They seem to be working with great earnestness and conviction, but in a healthy frame of mind. They are at present in the period of the collection of the available facts and the analysis of these facts, as far as possible, with mathematical precision.

"The time will surely come when these students of economics will also develop an interest in the past. They will then ask of the historian what has really occurred in the past in regard to this or that phase of the economic movements in which they are interested. This demand, it seems to me, will be an entirely justified one. If we historians cannot satisfy them they will, by our default, be compelled to attack these problems themselves and seek their own solutions. The dangers inherent in the economists' methods of approach have been clearly shown in the work of the older historical school, particularly Rodbertus and Bucher. In the ancient field at least their attempt to establish a system of the historical development of economic activity has resulted in a distorted picture, in which the large outlines and background were often either dubious or wrong, and the special economic agencies, with their groupings and inter-relations, incorrectly depicted....

"The reasons for the failure of the older economists to obtain results which have won the confidence either of their own group or of the historians, are fundamental ones. They lack that specialized knowledge of the sources of information which alone would enable them to distinguish between acceptable evidence and broken, isolated and doubtful hints or suggestions. Second: in their search for 'stages' of economic development, they tend to group and tie up into packets marked with a single rubric, facts belonging to economic periods which are entirely different in character. Third: they lack that intimate knowledge of the manifold activities of men of the past which were not economic, within which and through which alone the economic movements obtained their sanction and their meaning. In this situation their demand upon the historian- that he furnish them with trustworthy information, tell them what can be known and what cannot be known- is from every standpoint justified. Historians have their own Organon, as Aristotle would say, and their own discipline. The products which they turn out should be such as to inspire confidence, both their own and that of those working in related fields of research."- p. 70-71.

WHITE, J. A. A plea for the teaching of economic history in secondary, central and senior schools. *Economic History Review* 4:72-76. October 1932. (91)

Comments:

The article is a plea for "the inclusion of some of the more elementary factors of economic history" in curricula, incident to the reorganization of elementary schools in England now in progress in accordance with the recommendations of the Hadow Report on "The Education of the Adolescent."

WILLIAMS, T. The place of economic history in the teaching of history: A discussion. *History; The Quarterly Journal of the Historical Association* 21:14-21. June 1936. (92)

Comments:

A résumé of the discussion with the Economic History Society at the London School of Economics on January 3. The remarks of Professor Eileen Power, Professor F. J. C. Hearnshaw, Mr. E. Birley, Dr. Derry, and Dr. J. D. Chambers.

WRIGHT, CARROLL D. An economic history of the United States. *American Economic Association, Publications (ser. 3) 6 (2):* 160-179. May 1905. (93)

Comments:

The paper presents the plan for the economic history work of the Carnegie Institution of Washington. The discussion by J. B. McMaster, C. H. Hull, J. H. Hollander, H. R. Seager, C. D. Wright, and F. W. Taussig is given on p. 410.

ECONOMIC INTERPRETATION OF HISTORY

As a practical matter, it is difficult, if not impossible, to delineate the distinctions of the historical and philosophical theorists between economic determinism, the economic interpretation of history, historical materialism, the materialistic conception of history, and kindred terms in a bibliographical survey. It is believed, however, that the references presented herewith will be of general service to many workers in the field of economic history. An effort has been made to include the main articles and books on the economic interpretation of history that have appeared during the last forty years.

ADAMS, JAMES TRUSLOW. Historic determinism and the individual. Atlantic Monthly 134:510-519. October 1924.

(94)

Comments:

"In considering the life of man in history or in contemporary social relations there are two hypotheses open to us. We may postulate that, from the largest sweep of the historic process down to the most insignificant details of an individual's daily life, man's assumed control over his own action and destiny is an illusion, that he is in truth as powerless to alter his present or his future as the moat eddying in the sunbeam, troubled with no such illusory self-consciousness as mocks the highest of created beings. Or, on the other hand, we may postulate that man's personal destiny and that of society are to some extent, and within certain limits, subject to human control, consciously directed...."- p. 510.

"In history the delimiting of the field in which determinism plays its part, and the recognition of the potency of the spiritual factors, should restore tone to the slackened will of the citizen. If, in despair, man should refuse to believe in and to avail himself of his power to control his own destiny, then, and then only, would there be no hope."- p. 519.

BEARD, CHARLES A. The economic bases of politics. 99 p. New York, Alfred A. Knopf. 1934. Ed. 1, 1922.

(95)

Contents to be noted:

Preface to new edition, p.i-vii.

The doctrines of the philosophers, p. 9-45.

Economic groups and the structure of the state, p. 46-68.

The doctrine of political equality, p. 69-88.

The contradiction and the outcome, p. 89-99.

Comments:

"The significance of this volume, if it has any at all, lies in its prophetic character as originally issued; that is, in the extent to which it made a forecast, with a fair degree of accuracy, on the basis of historical findings.

The fundamental thesis... was that of James Madison: civilized societies are divided into economic groups or interests, according to different degrees and kinds of property-possession and occupations, whether private or bureaucratic; and forms of government rest upon this social configuration, and politics is concerned with conflicts among interests.

"Seventeen years' experience and study have confirmed rather than traversed that thesis, in my opinion. As originally stated the thesis was not put forward as a deterministic sequence but as a proposition of descriptive history founded on an examination into forms of government and theories of political philosophers. At the time, critical reviewers complained that there was vagueness in the conception and at the same moment charged me with believing in the discarded doctrine of 'the economic man'. It seems proper now to confess to the vagueness and to deny the charge.

"There is and must ever be vagueness in any interpretation of history and politics, for the reason that, in dealing with human affairs, the student is not dealing with problems in physics or, to speak still more concretely, with problems in hydraulics.... Contemporary thinkers in the field of history now doubt the possibility of finding the differential equation of all history. Indeed many of them cast off the assumption that human occurrences are identical with, or even akin to, physical occurrences. But this does not invalidate the positive descriptions of history founded on investigations of facts. Many things are positively known, although all is not known. And among these things is the fact that political science with economics left out is an unreal and ghostly formalism.

"Politics and economics are intricately interwoven.... Given a stage of civilization and a climate of opinion, it is possible to sketch generally the economic set-up as the physicist forecasts unknown occurrences in a deterministic sequence. Given an economic setup, it is possible to forecast generally the climate of ideas affiliated with it.... it is impossible to

BEARD, CHARLES A. Continued.

gain any understanding of politics or to make any statesmanlike decision in politics without taking into account, as fully as knowledge will permit, the known economic relevancies....

"In the philosophical sense therefore, I am not, and never have been, a convinced determinist, in the all-embracing sense of the term.... I have never believed in 'the economic man,' for many reasons. One is enough: that would be ascribing to man far more intelligence than he has ever displayed in the disposition of his private and public affairs....

"... occurrences since 1921 it seems to me merely illustrate great conceptions of politics held by political thinkers since Aristotle's day- conceptions set forth briefly in the pages of this book. They illustrate also the eternal effort of mankind to adjust political and economic institutions in a quest for security or at least a pause of social peace."- p. i-v.

In the conclusion of the book, the author says: "there is a vital relation between the forms of state and the distribution of property, revolutions in the state being usually the results of contests over property. A study of the evolution of government in western civilization during many centuries shows the recognition of economic classes in the creation of political organisms. Finally, modern equalitarian democracy, which reckons all hands as equal and alike, cuts sharply athwart the philosophy and practice of the past centuries."- p. 89.

Reviews: Walter Lippmann, in New Republic 31:282 (Aug. 2, 1922). Henry Raymond Mussey, in Nation 114:683 (June 7, 1922). Henry Long Stuart, in Freeman 6:45 (Sept. 20, 1922). James A. Woodburn, in American Political Science Review 16:704 (November 1922). B. F. Wright, in Southwestern Political Science Quarterly 3:172-174 (September 1922). Political Science Quarterly 37:716 (December 1922).

BECKER, CARL LOTUS. Everyman his own historian. 325 p.
New York, F. S. Crofts & Co. 1935.

(96)

Contents to be noted:

The Marxian philosophy of history, p. 113-131.

Comments:

This discussion of the Marxian philosophy of history between a communist and a liberal is prefaced with the following statements: "I sometimes find myself discussing communism with those who profess that faith; and not infrequently I note an implicit assumption on their part that I, as an intelligent person with some knowledge of history, ought either, (1) to refute the Marxian philosophy of history, or (2) in all honesty to support the communist cause. In such discussions I have maintained, (1) that an intelligent person may regard the Marxian philosophy of history as an illuminating interpretation of the past without subscribing to it as a law of history, and, (2) that even if convinced that the Marxian doctrine is a valid law of history, one might still with excellent reasons refuse to support the communist cause."

Reviews:

W. S. Carpenter, in American Political Science Review 29:710 (August 1935). Merle Curti, in American Historical Review 41:116-118 (October 1935). Guy Stanton Ford, in Minnesota History 17:73-74 (March 1936). L. M. Hacker, in New Republic 85:260 (Jan. 8, 1936). Homer C. Hockett, in Mississippi Valley Historical Review 22:332-333 (September 1935). R. J. Purcell, in Commonwealth 23:192 (Dec. 13, 1935). Eliseo Vivas, in Nation 140:487-488 (Apr. 24, 1935).

BOBER, MANDELL MORTON. Karl Marx's interpretation of history. (Harvard economic studies, v. 31). 370 p. Cambridge, Harvard University Press. 1927.

(97)

Contents to be noted:

Part 1, The Material basis of history:

Technique, p. 3-10.

The mode of production, p. 11-38.

The dialectic, p. 39-44.

The basis of history up to the present, p. 45-62.

BOBER, MANDELL MORTON. Continued.

Part 2, The human element in history:

Marx's view of human nature, p. 65-89.

The class and class struggle, p. 90-112.

Part 3, The ideological element in history:

The derivation of ideas, p. 115-138.

The origin and nature of institutions, p. 139-172.

The origin and nature of science, p. 173-184.

Part 4, The trend of history:

Marx's concept of capitalism, p. 187-201.

The basic principles of capitalism, p. 202-219.

The fatal weaknesses of capitalism, p. 220-243.

The transition to socialism, p. 244-261.

Part 5, Some critical considerations of Marx's theory of history:

A summary of the crucial claims of the theory, p. 265-274.

An empirical test of the theory, p. 275-290.

The narrowness of the theory, p. 291-321.

Some logical weaknesses of the theory, p. 322-339.

The significance of the theory, p. 340-346.

Bibliography, p. 349-353.

Comments:

"In this essay Marx and Engels are treated like one personality. The two friends thought and worked together, and it would be impossible to dis sever the thoughts of one from those of the other. Even if the task were possible, it is doubtful whether it would yield fruitful results. Nor is frequent reference made to whatever ideas on the subject the two writers entertained prior to 1847, for their conception of history began to mature only after that date. My aim in the pages which follow is not to examine the growth of Marx's mind; my object is rather to present a more or less comprehensive analysis of a famous and much-discussed doctrine."- Preface.

Reviews:

Harry Elmer Barnes, in Mississippi Valley Historical Review 14:530-532 (March 1928). R. W. Brubere, in Survey 60:182 (May 1928). A. W. Calhoun, in American Economic Review 18:275 (June 1928). M. M. Knight, in Political Science Quarterly 43:299-302 (June 1928). F. J. T., in American Historical Review 34:129-130 (October 1928). Times (London) Literary Supplement Feb. 23, 1928, p. 132. World Tomorrow 12:522 (December 1928).

BORCHARDT, JULIEN. Le matérialisme historique; introduction à la conception matérialiste de l'histoire. Translated from the German and annotated by W. K. Brussels. L'Églantine. 1931.

(98)

CALHOUN, ARTHUR W. Essays in the economic interpretation of history; 1, Societal evolution; 2, Social correlation. Journal of Social Forces 3:431-442; 4:43-56. March, September 1925.

(99)

Comments:

"The author is convinced that a great service can be rendered at the present moment by setting forth in the most complete and intelligible way, as a theory for further investigation, the economic interpretation of history, which has hitherto received no adequate treatment in the English language. It is not as an essay in dogmatism but as the propounding of a hypothesis that may conceivably develop into a law that the present study is offered.

"The theory of biologic evolution carries us up to the point where the structure of the human body became substantially fixed, not because of perfect organic adaptation to the environment, but because the parallel development of the mind had reached the point where the invention of tools was able to supersede the previous adaptation by structural change. The extension of the body by means of implements amounted to an extension of personality, so that the whole system of capital goods was added to the physiological organism as the physical basis of mind and morals. Thereafter the factor of change in human affairs was not biologic evolution but technical (including institutional) evolution. The tool changed continually while the body remained fixed, and organic evolution gave place to societal evolution.

"The general presumptions of the evolutionary theory carry over, of course, unchanged from the organic field to the processes of society. The general trend of development is naturally in correspondence with the requirements of the mundane environment. The push of life tends to extend in every direction. Variations in ideation, sentiment, activity, custom, institution, social structure, are put to the test by the requirements of the material world in which we live and of the system of livelihood which mediates between man and nature. There goes on among these social elements a struggle for existence and predominance, the resultant of which is the path of civilization. The process of organic evolution furnishes a whole equipment of categories which are capable of being legitimately applied to the interpretation of social evolution.

CALHOUN, ARTHUR W. Continued.

"The foregoing considerations constitute an approach to the doctrine of the economic interpretation of history as an account of the main trend of societal evolution but not as an explanation of all the sporadic variations in social institutions and standards that may have occurred along the line. Just as the doctrine of biologic evolution does not have to account for every 'chance' deviation from what would be expected of heredity, and is not weakened by the occurrence of misfits, so the economic theory of societal evolution is not vitiated by the occurrence of phenomena out of harmony with the economic substratum of life and consequently doomed to extinction. In both fields it is of course desirable to push vigorously research into the origins of variations and mutations. Until such matters are cleared up, the evolutionary theory is not complete in either field. All that can be demanded at present, however, is a working hypothesis that will serve to account for more of the facts of evolution than will any other principle."- p. 431-432.

COLBY, ELDRIDGE. The new economic interpretation of literary history. South Atlantic Quarterly 12:347-355. October 1913. (100)

Comments:

A protest against the theory that economic rewards determine the form and substance of literature. The criticism is directed primarily against Professor Brander Matthews and his colleagues. See Citation 114.

CROCE, BENEDETTO. Historical materialism and the economics of Karl Marx. Translated by C. M. Meredith. 188 p. New York, Macmillan Co. 1914. (101)

Contents to be noted:

Introduction, by A. D. Lindsay, p. ix-xxiii.

Concerning the scientific form of historical materialism (1896), p. 1-26.

Concerning historical materialism viewed as a science of social economics (1898), p. 27-47.

Comments:

A translation of *Materialismo Storico ed Economico Marxistica*.

Reviews:

Leon Ardzrooni, in *Journal of Political Economy* 23:194-196 (February 1915).

DODD, WILLIAM E. Economic interpretation of American history.
Journal of Political Economy 24:489-495. May 1916.

(102)

Comments:

In this review of Professor Charles A. Beard's *An Economic Interpretation of the Constitution of the United States* (1913), and *Economic Origins of Jeffersonian Democracy* (1915), Professor Dodd says: "Our author brings purely economic interests and motives to bear, and he shows how much they affected the great decisions of 1787-1800. The Constitution- the document par excellence of fluid property allied with the interests of owners of slaves- and the Jeffersonian reforms were but the items of a platform of the 'interests' of landholders, including those of small farmers. With this view we may not, for the moment, find fault. But there were certainly other factors: a good woman of 'old Virginia' once berated Jefferson because he had ridiculed the sacred vessels of the established church, and a great preacher hated 'the reformer' because he had taught inferiors to hold their heads up in the world, to count themselves as good as other men, equal to the gentry.

"Now this suggests that there are certain subtle social and religious influences which operate powerfully upon responsible men.... There is something in the life of men, associated together for common purposes, which defies tabulation and which escapes the closest scrutiny of the historians who seek to show conclusively that a single cause produced certain results.

"It is this condition or circumstance which makes history the most difficult as well as the most interesting of all studies and which makes the verdicts of the distinctively economic or political historian sometimes very doubtful. But Mr. Beard does not claim that his work is final; indeed, he openly avows that it is only fragmentary, that it is incomplete. One may wonder, however, whether by this he means that it is only a part of the economic determinism which all further research will tend to fix, or whether such factors as religious predilections or sheer personal will shall be taken into account."- p. 492-493.

"....Possibly economic motives are the greatest in shaping the course of history; but next to these I should place religious motives. Then social and political influences count. And there is still another- the purely personal factor which sometimes determines the direction a nation shall take at a given crisis."- p. 494-495.

GINZBERG, ELI. The economics of British neutrality during the American Civil War. Agricultural History 10:147-156. October 1936.

(103)

Comments:

This critic was undertaken with the idea of throwing "light on the broader problem of historical method, especially on the interrelation of theories and facts."

The author's conclusion is: "Historians frequently fail to realize that the economic interpretation of history is impossible,- that economic interpretations are as manifold as economic factors. Furthermore, interpretations must differ with the length of the cross-section. An economic factor may be of strategic importance in explaining broad movements- the Decline of Rome, the Rise of the British Empire, the Abolition of Slavery in the United States- but it cannot be relied on primarily, not to mention solely, in analyzing the outbreak of a war, or the neutrality of an interested party. To do so is clearly fallacious. Factors other than economic are most frequently catalytics. Man individual differs from man collective, and history is concerned with man collective. It is indeed doubtful whether rational calculation explains much of individual behavior; clearly it explains almost nothing of the behavior of groups."- p. 156.

HANSEN, ALVIN H. The technological interpretation of history. Quarterly Journal of Economics 36:72-83. November 1921.

(104)

Contents to be noted:

Marx's view of history is technological not economic.

The social process according to Marx.

Technological changes, the class struggle and human adjustments to environment.

Forces lying back of technological evolution, according to Marx and Engels,- extension of markets, development of science, cosmic evolution.

The Marxian view against the background of fundamental factors and forces.

Criticism of the Marxian theory.

Comments:

In conclusion, the author says: "Modern social dynamics cannot be understood without searching out the effect of technology on civilization. It is one thing, however, to search out the influence of a single factor, and quite a different thing to refuse to seek out the influence of other factors. A useful tool need not be made a dogma."

HARRISON, AUSTIN. The materialistic conception of history.
English Review 18:443-455. November 1914.

(105)

Comments:

In conclusion, the author says: "philosophically, it is thus only another theory that has gone wrong in the world, gone wrong because it left out of account the moral forces of mankind, and so the beliefs, and the powers behind those beliefs, of other peoples."

HASKELL, H. J. The bread-and-butter theory of history. Outlook 84:422-426. Oct. 20, 1906.

(106)

Comments:

The economic interpretation of history is explained as follows: "The desire to earn a living is regarded as the controlling motive in human affairs. To this desire all events are traced. Thus the economic interpretation is really an attempt to bring the willful course of human events into an ordered system— to reduce history to a science governed, as every science must be, by the fixed law of cause and effect."

The article includes a summary of the results when the interpretation is applied to American history.

HOOK, SIDNEY. Materialism. Encyclopaedia of the Social Sciences, edited by Edwin R. A. Seligman, 10:209-220. New York, Macmillan Co. 1933.

(107)

Contents to be noted:

Historical materialism, p. 216-220.

Bibliography, p. 220.

————— Towards the understanding of Karl Marx; a revolutionary interpretation. 347 p. New York, John Day Co. [1933].

(108)

Contents to be noted:

The materialistic conception of history (Marx's conception of history; alternative conceptions of history), p. 115-140.

What historical materialism is not (technique and economics; economic conditions and economic self-interest; is Marxism a monistic system?), p. 141-162.

Problems of historical materialism (the role of personality in history; chance in history; historical reciprocity; the Marxian theory of social causation), p. 163-186.

Four letters on historical materialism by Frederick Engels, translated by Sidney Hook, p. 323-342.

Comments:

"This book, written to commemorate the fiftieth anniversary of the death of Karl Marx, offers an interpretation of the activity and thought of one of the outstanding thinkers of the

HOOK, SIDNEY. Continued.

nineteenth century. It is written in the hope that it may clarify some of the fundamental problems and issues of Marx's philosophy around which controversy has raged for decades. To those who are already acquainted with the writings of Marx and his followers, it is hoped that this book will suggest a fresh point of view. To those who are not acquainted with Marx, it is offered as a guide to further study... it is hoped that Marx's leading ideas have been here presented with sufficient clarity to produce a lively appreciation of their meaning and impact in the world to-day."- Preface.

"This book is the best presentation of the social philosophy of Karl Marx in the English language. It is written in a lucid style, and it proves the author's mastery both of Marx's interpretation of history and of Marxian economics."- Selig Perlman, in American Political Science Review 33:657-658 (August 1933).

KNIGHT, FRANK H. Ethics and the economic interpretation. Quarterly Journal of Economics 36:454-481. May 1922.

(109)

Comments:

The subject is considered under the following headings: Bearing on problem of scope and method; both economics and ethics deal with value; economics as a pure science has given too little attention to separation of constants from variables; sense in which wants can be considered as data; economic interpretation as a theory of conduct; are human beings predominantly economic: Are they predominantly instinctive; the adaptation theory; the pleasure theory; economics as a study of the adaptation of means to ends; what becomes of ethics; three kinds of treatment of conduct.

LASKI, HAROLD JOSEPH. Communism. (Home university library of modern knowledge, no. 123). 256 p. New York, Henry Holt & Co.; London, Williams & Norgate. [1927].

(110)

Contents to be noted:

The materialist interpretation of history, p. 55-90.
Bibliography, p. 252-254.

Comments:

"I have sought so to state the communist 'theses' upon the topics I have discussed that its own advocates would (as I hope) recognise that even an opponent can state them fairly."- Preface.

LORIA, ACHILLE. The economic foundations of society. Translated from the second French edition by Lindley M. Keasbey. 385 p. London, Swan, Sonnenschein & Co.; New York, Charles Scribner's Sons. 1899.

(111)

Comments:

"...it combines so many good and bad features; so many shrewd observations on modern society, together with so much vicious reasoning; so much erudition, with such persistent iteration of a false thesis; such wide acquaintance with the facts of history and so little appreciation of their real significance that the reader is at a loss to know whether to rank the book among the great economic treatises, or to consign it to a place in the category of 'crank literature'. On the whole, it is worth reading, for two reasons. In the first place, it furnishes a distinctly original view of industrial society and of the forces which dominate it, and is certain to make the reader reexamine some of the premises of his social philosophy. In the second place, it is an excellent example of the facility with which a skillful writer can bend all the facts of literature, history and science to the support of his thesis."- T. N. Carver, in Political Science Quarterly 15:143-147 (March 1900).

LOWIE, ROBERT H. The economic interpretation of history: A footnote. Dial 66:35-36. Jan. 11, 1919.

(112)

Comments:

The author's views are introduced with the following comment: "Hailed by some votaries of the political sciences as a generalization comparable with the theory of evolution, the economic interpretation of history has found small favor in the eyes of anthropologists. This is not due to any peculiarly bourgeois atmosphere that invests anthropological thought, as extreme adherents of the materialistic conception might assume. The grounds for an a priori bias against that view lies in quite different directions. For one thing, the complexities of civilization even in its humbler levels are such that antagonism is at once roused by advertisements of any vaunted master key, whether economic or geographical or what not. On the other hand, the students of human culture are rightly suspicious of any attempt to make reason shoulder the responsibility for most or even for much of what mankind has done. They are so constantly

LOWIE, ROBERT H. Continued.

confronted with the power of other impulses that ideological rather than utilitarian motives loom large in their consciousness as primary causes of human action....

"Nevertheless every exaggeration in the realm of thought seems bound to lead as a normal reaction to an equal and contrary perversity. The very superciliousness with which the modern ethnologist rejects economic causation invites a cautious reexamination of the ground. Obviously, the most favorable conditions for a fair test of economic influences on the structure of society would obtain if we had knowledge of a given community at one stage and equally satisfactory knowledge of the same community at a later period when some basic change of economic existence had supervened."

MCFARLAND, ALICE. Should history teachers use the economic interpretation of history? School and Society 1:788-789. May 29, 1915.

(113)

Comments:

"...the economic interpretation of history is demanding a place in the consideration of historians and history teachers.... Professor Seligman in his book, 'The Economic Interpretation of History' has raised the veil, or perhaps, more correctly, the ban from this illuminating method of studying the past. It brings us closer to the heart and life of the people of the past, in closer contact with man's mastery over nature through human labor rather than the purely physical determinism of geographical and climatic conditions. The way men toiled which makes up the greatest part of life and the effect of this labor upon the growth of civilization is no longer merely incidental to some political or religious change. It reveals to us the basis of society, the origin of class domination and its influence upon political and social development. It is not necessary to abandon all the contributions of other theories, but the new interpretation demands first place as throwing the deepest searchlight into the obscurity of the past ages and explaining these facts in such scientific light that we are able to draw from them a working theory for the future."

MATTHEWS, BRANDER. Gateways to literature and other essays.
296 p. New York, Charles Scribner's Sons. 1912.

(114)

Contents to be noted:

The economic interpretation of literary history, p. 35-56.

Comments:

Using Professor E. R. A. Seligman's essay on the economic interpretation of history as the basis of discussion, the author pointed out that "The history of any literature ought to be something more than a chronological collection of biographical criticisms, with only casual consideration of the movements of this literature as a whole.... The concentration of the historians of literature upon biography, pure and simple, has led them to neglect the economic interpretation and to give only casual consideration to the legal and political interpretation. Indeed, these three aspects are closely related; and all three of them demand a more searching investigation than they have yet received."- p. 39-40.

The suggestion is made that "There are four motives which may inspire an author to do his best,- the necessity for money, the lust for fame, the impulse for self-expression, and the desire to accomplish an immediate purpose. Sometimes they are all combined, altho many of the greatest writers- Shakspeare, for one, and Molière, for another- seem to have cared little or nothing for the good opinion of posterity. The impulse for self-expression and the desire to accomplish an immediate purpose are both potent; but neither is as insistent and as inexorable as the necessity for money. In every country and in every age men of genius have been tempted to adventure themselves in that form of literature which happened then and there to be most popular and therefore most likely to be profitable."- p. 43.

PARCE, LIDA. Economic determinism; or, the economic interpretation of history. 155 p. Chicago, Charles H. Kerr & Co. 1913.

(115)

Comments:

In discussing "the economic interpretation of history" the writer says: "its purpose is simply to get at the truth and the whole truth, and the effect which it produces on the mind is exactly the opposite from that wrought by the theological method. It is a study of the development of society, and by society is meant all the people, with their facilities for getting a living, their institutions and ideas. It has very little to do with either special events or particular individuals. An individual has no importance at all, excepting in his relation to all the

PARCE, LIDA. Continued.

people, and then the people are the important thing; he is merely an incident. And the mainspring of growth and action is found in the nature of the people themselves, and not in any outside power. But above all, it traces the ways in which the races of men get their living, for all other developments depend upon changes and improvements in the ways of producing the food and the clothing of the race."- p. 11.

Reviews:

E. L. Bogart, in Mississippi Valley Historical Review 1:448-449 (December 1914).

PATTEN, SIMON NELSON. The development of English thought; a study in the economic interpretation of history. 415 p. New York, Macmillan Co. 1899.

(116)

Comments:

"The following pages attempt to present a theory of history through concrete illustrations.... The theory presented is scarcely open to question, though some of its corollaries may not be evident. Survival is determined and progress created by a struggle for the requisites of which the supply is insufficient. These requisites are the goods for which men strive or the means by which they may avert evils. A group of such definite objects upon which the life and happiness of each race depends, always exists. The environment formed by this group of economic objects surrounding and supporting a given race changes with the several objects in which the interests of the race are centred. With the new objects come new activities and new requisites for survival. To meet these new conditions, the motives, instincts, and habits of the race are modified; new modes of thought are formed; and thus by the modification of institutions, ideals, and customs all the characteristics of the civilization are reconstructed. These changes take place in a regular order; the series repeats itself in each environment. In its amplification and illustration lies the economic interpretation of history."- Preface, p. v-vi.

Reviews:

Sadie E. Simons, in American Journal of Sociology 4:823-843 (May 1899).

PATTEN, SIMON NELSON. The economic interpretation of history.
Charities and the Commons 20:228-229. May 16, 1908.

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Comments:

A protest against the popular criticisms of what were considered the author's views on the economic interpretation of history. In conclusion he recommended "the closing paragraphs of my Development of English Thought."

The present problems in the economic interpretation of history. American Academy of Political and Social Science, Annals 24:540-555. November 1904.

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Comments:

In introducing the subject, the author said: "Economic history and the economic interpretation of history are different concepts and have been forced upon public attention by two different groups of thinkers. Economic history is a question of facts- of the discovery and utilization of those facts of yesterday of which the economist of to-day avails himself. The economic interpretation of history is a study of these data and of the method of utilizing them. It enables us to reason about past events in the same way we reason about present events and to find common principles that will apply to both. Economic dogmatism concentrates attention on dominant features of a given age or nation. Economic interpretation eliminates dogmatism by comparing the dominant features of many ages and clearly presents their points of difference and similarity. In this way a new theory arises with a broader basis and more closely in touch not only with history but also with the sciences from which the economic premises come.

"There are, however, two diverging lines of thought, each of which is called an economic interpretation of history. One group of men ask what light can history throw on present events? Their interest is in the present and they use history as a method of interpreting it. The other group ask: What light can our knowledge of present events and conditions throw on those of past ages? The first group assumes a knowledge of the past superior to that of the present and hopes to use this knowledge to clear away the difficulties of interpreting contemporary events. The second group contends that our knowledge of present economic conditions is greater than that of past ages and hence that it can help us to supplement our meager knowledge of the past."- p. 541.

SÉE, HENRI. The economic interpretation of history. Translation and introduction by Melvin M. Knight. 154 p. New York, Adelphi Co. [1929].

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Contents to be noted:

Introduction to the American edition, by M. M. Knight, p. 9-42.

Genesis and character of the Marxian doctrine (genesis of the doctrine; definition and character of the doctrine; applications of the theory; a priori nature of the materialistic conception; science and utopia; have Marx's predictions been realized), p. 45-86.

The materialistic conception of history and the problem of historical knowledge (political and legal phenomena; social classes, class consciousness and class conflict; revolution and the catastrophe conception of history; to what extent is the economic interpretation valid; conclusion), p. 87-124.

Notes and bibliography, p. 125-154.

Comments:

The preface of this English translation of Henri Sée's *Materialisme Historique et Interpretation Économique de l'Histoire* (Paris, Giard, 1926) reads in part as follows: "The question of the economic interpretation of history has been the author's chief concern in this work. Do economic phenomena furnish the key to all historical evolution? If not absolutely preponderant, what is their real importance? This is the problem of historical knowledge which it is proposed to examine. Since, however, the economic interpretation is so closely bound up with the materialistic conception of history, the first part of the book is devoted to the character and genesis of this doctrine.

"The reader need not, therefore, expect to find a detailed history of the Marxian doctrine and its evolution. The aim has been simply to describe the genesis of the materialistic conception of history, to determine its character and to test it in the light of contemporary facts and historical data. Does the doctrine clash with the truth as historical criticism reveals it to us, and if so, to what extent? These are the fundamental questions examined. With entire impartiality, and as objectively as possible, an attempt has been made to estimate the strength and weakness of a doctrine which has not only had its practical effect on the masses but has also exerted an important influence on history, on political and social economy, and on sociology."— Preface.

In the extensive introduction, Professor Knight says: "I shall try to follow Professor Sée's wishes and point out as clearly as possible in an introduction what seem to be the main differences in background and ideas between the American and Continental European readers of a book on the subject. To begin with, some of the Marxian terminology in

SÉE, HENRI. Continued.

use in France has never become current in the United States. Even the French title of this book (Materialisme historique et interpretation economique de l'histoire) sounds clumsy in English if literally translated. Back of the economic interpretation lies a philosophy which we awkwardly designate as the 'Materialistic conception of history,' generally called 'historical materialism' on the Continent of Europe This slight hitch in translating the title is evidently not the only case of the kind encountered in the book. The background of ideas, experience and social structure common to author and public in France, Germany or Italy is not exactly that suggested by reading American history or observing contemporary life in most parts of the United States."- p. 9-10.

SELIGMAN, EDWIN R. A. The economic interpretation of history. Ed. 2, revised. 166 p. New York, Columbia University Press. 1922. Ed. 1, 1902.

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Contents to be noted:

Introduction: Statement of the thesis, p. 1-4.

History of the theory of economic interpretation, p. 7-86.

The early philosophy of history (the eighteenth century- Lessing, Herder, Ferguson, Kant; the idealistic, the religious, the political interpretation; the physical interpretation- Vico, Montesquieu, Buckle), p. 7-15.

Philosophical antecedents of the theory (Hegel; the dialectical method and the system; the Young-Hegelians- Feuerbach, Grün and Hess), p. 16-24.

Genesis and development of the theory (Karl Marx as a political reformer; the Rheinische Zeitung; the Deutsch-Französische Jahrbücher; Marx and Ruge; Engels; the Holy Family; Proudhon; the misery of philosophy; Marx as an economist; the manifesto of the Communist Party; the American journals; the criticism of political economy; capital), p. 25-49.

The originality of the theory (the seventeenth century- Harrington; the eighteenth century- Dalrymple, Möser, Garnier; the nineteenth century; the French socialists- Fourier, St. Simon, Proudhon and Blanc; the Germans- Stein, Rodbertus, Lasalle), p. 50-56.

The elaboration of the theory (technique in social life; economic and physical factors; physical and psychical actions and reactions), p. 57-67.

Recent applications of the theory (Marx; Morgan; Engels; Kovalevsky; Grosse; Hildebrand; Dargun; Cunow; Nieboer; Loria; Ciccotti; Francotte; Pöhlmann; Des Marez; Lamprecht), p. 68-86.

SELIGMAN, EDWIN R. A. Continued.

Criticism of the Theory of Economic Interpretation, p. 89-166.

Freedom and necessity (the doctrine of determinism; the theory of social environment; the great man theory; moral fatalism), p. 89-101.

Historical law and socialism (what is a scientific law?; the laws of social science; historical laws; economic interpretation independent of socialism; the general theory and its special applications), p. 102-111.

The spiritual factors in history (ethics as a social product; sin, crime and tort; individual and social morality; the categorical imperative; idealism and materialism; the relation of moral to economic forces), p. 112-134.

Exaggerations of the theory (Loria- economics and religion- economics and philosophy; other exaggerations- Patten and Adams; disavowal by Engels), p. 135-145.

Truth or falsity of the theory (the facts of mentality; economic life as antecedent to the mental life; social phenomena as a reflex of economic phenomena; economic interpretation in its proper formulation), p. 146-158.

Final estimate of the theory (the monistic explanation untenable; the importance of economic interpretation to economics and history alike; the historical school in economics; the economic school in history; conclusion), p. 159-166.

Comments:

The prefatory note states that the book is "substantially a reproduction, with some alterations, additions and rearrangements" of articles that appeared with the same title in the Political Science Quarterly 16:612-640; 17:71-98, 284-312 (December 1901-June 1902).

Reviews:

T. N. Carver, in Journal of Political Economy 11: 93-98 (December 1902). Henry Higgs, in Economic Journal 12:520-521 (December 1902). A. W. S., in American Journal of Sociology 8:417-418 (November 1902).

SELIGMAN, EDWIN R. A. The economic interpretation of history.
American Economic Association Publications (ser. 3)
3:369-386. February 1902.

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Comments:

In introducing his subject, the author said: "The problem with which we have to deal is the reason of those great changes in human thought and human life which form the conditions of progress. The solution that has been suggested is that to economic cause must be traced, in last instance, those transformations in the structure of society which themselves condition the relations of social classes and the various manifestations of social life. This doctrine is often called 'historical materialism' or the materialistic interpretation of history. Such terms are, however, lacking in precision: for, if by 'materialism' is meant the tracing of all changes to material causes, the biological view of history is also materialistic. Again, the theory which ascribes all changes in society to the influence of climate or to the character of the fauna and flora is materialistic, and yet has little in common with the doctrine here discussed. The theory now under consideration is not only materialistic but also economic in character; and the better phrase is not the 'materialistic interpretation' but the 'economic interpretation' is history."- p. 369.

In the "Discussion," Isaac A. Loos, on p. 387-393, advanced the following objections: the phrase, economic interpretation of history, is one-sided; it is ambiguous, it lacks precision; "it is likely to take the student of history and of the social sciences from the sphere of his proper inquiry concerning the course and meaning of history into the sphere of metaphysics"; the question of whether history is not itself interpretation is also discussed.

Edward P. Cheyney, p. 393-397 concludes: "the historian must oppose the habit of devoting time and effort to the economic interpretation of history. It is not the work which needs now to be done. However pleasant it would be to be the contemporaries of our great-grandchildren and join with them in the work of interpreting the history of the past, it is quite evidently our duty to devote our labor to preparing the material for their hands."

WALLACE, WILLIAM KAY. The trend of history; origins of twentieth century problems. 372 p. New York, Macmillan Co. 1922.

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Contents to be noted:

Communism (the manifesto of 1848; the Marxian theory; historical materialism; influence of Hegel; economic interpretation of history; opposition to democratic doctrines; revolutionary tactics), p. 157-171.

Comments:

A plea for an economic interpretation of history to replace the political school of writing.

Reviews:

H. E. Barnes, in American Historical Review 28:520 (April 1923), and in New Republic 35:212 (July 18, 1923).
W. P. Cresson, in Literary Review Sept. 29, 1923, p. 89.
Kimball Young, in Nation 117:142 (Aug. 8, 1923). T. R. Ybarra, in New York Times Jan. 14, 1923, p. 7. Spectator 130:1013 (July 16, 1923).

PERIODICALS DEVOTED TO ECONOMIC HISTORY

Articles and reviews on the subjects covered by this bibliography, as well as on economic history in all of its ramifications, appear currently in the periodicals cited below. Similar contributions are also occasionally printed in the American Economic Review, the American Historical Review, the Economic Journal, *Economica*, the English Historical Review, *History*, the Journal of Political Economy, and the Quarterly Journal of Economics.

AGRICULTURAL HISTORY. v. 1- January 1927- Washington, D. C.,
Agricultural History Society. 1927-

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Comments:

Agricultural History, the quarterly journal of the Agricultural History Society, is a medium for the publication of research and documents pertaining to the history of agriculture. The term- agricultural history- is interpreted broadly. Articles on the history of agriculture not only in the United States but in all countries and in all periods are included, and also articles on institutions, organizations, and sciences which have been factors in agricultural development. The News Notes and Comments section in each number is a clearing house for information of value to all interested in agricultural history. In it an effort is made to cite books, and articles in historical, economic, and geographical journals which are pertinent to the field. For additional information address the Agricultural History Society, Room 3901, South Building, 13th Street and Independence Avenue, S. W., Washington, D. C.

ANNALES D'HISTOIRE ÉCONOMIQUE ET SOCIALE. t. 1- 15 jan. 1929-
Paris, A. Colin. 1929-

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Comments:

The numbers include sections on "Instruments de recherches périodiques, publications courantes," "Du passé au présent: à travers livres et revues," etc.

Comments:

The Bulletin of the Business Historical Society includes articles on donations to the society, special collections of value to business history, the significance of certain types of sources, etc. The following articles are examples: "Agricultural Records in the Baker Library," 9 (4):60-63 (June 1935). "Business Papers of a Great Roman Family," 3 (5):1-9 (September 1929). "Business Records from Mexico City," 6 (3):13-15 (May 1932). "Collected Business Records in Europe," 4 (6):13-15 (November 1930). "Collection of Business Manuscripts in the South," 5 (1):17-18 (January 1931). "Cross Section of Business History," 10:53-58 (September 1936). "Essex Institute and Business Records," 5 (4):17 (May 1931). "Importance of Farm and General Store Account Books in Business History," 5 (2):12-14 (February 1931). "Industrial Pictures and their Relation to Business History," 8 (3):41-42 (May 1934). "The Inventor of Graphic Statistics," 1 (2):14-16 (September 1926). "Legal Documents and Business History," 5 (2):9-12 (March 1932). "Making a Business Library," 6 (1):5-7 (January 1932). "Sources for Maritime History," 6 (4):8-12 (September 1932). "Transportation History through the Newspapers," 3 (1):8-11 (January 1929). "The Oldest of Treatises in Accounting," 1 (4):9-12 (December 1926). Harold H. Burbank, "Local Tax Records as Economic Documents," 1 (9):9-11 (September 1927). Arthur H. Cole, "Tracking the Elusive Document," 1 (7):11-14 (May-June 1927). Ruth Crandall, "Hidden Treasure in Old-time Taxes," 1 (9):11-15 (September 1927). Alston G. Field, "The Collection of Business Records in Western Pennsylvania," 8 (4):57-63 (June 1934). Curtis W. Garrison, "Economic Material in the Pennsylvania Archives and other Depositories," 8 (6):97-101 (December 1934). M. S. B. Gras, "Intellectual Co-operation of the Business Historical Society," 5 (1):8-11 (January 1931), with comments by Edwin F. Gay, p. 11-12. Ralph M. Hower, "Wanted: Material on the History of Marketing," 9 (5):79-81 (October 1935). Miriam Hussey, "Business Manuscripts in the Library of the Historical Society of Pennsylvania," 10 (3):48-51 (June 1936).

"The primary purpose of The Business Historical Society, Inc., is to encourage and aid the study of the evolution of business in all periods and in all countries. Further, to formulate the results of such investigations and studies and publish them in such form as may make them of service to the business community, necessitates adequate tools for such investigation. This means the collection of all possible

BUSINESS HISTORICAL SOCIETY. Continued.

original records, data, etc., having to do with the beginning and progress of business, and the depositing of this material at some centre accessible to all. For this reason, the getting together of an adequate and comprehensive library of such data is essential to the purpose of the Society. Inasmuch as a great deal of this original material is going to destruction, first attention has been given to this phase of the work, in which the Society has thus far been particularly fortunate. First, it has associated with it a number of important business men who not only are in a position to be helpful in getting such material, but have been actively interested in doing so. Second, it has perfected arrangements with the Harvard Business Library, whereby that library becomes the Society's depository, and whereby the Society and its members have the facilities of that organization."- George A. Rich, in Business Historical Society, Bulletin 1 (1):1-2 (June 1926).

For a statement on the "Activities of the Business Historical Society," see Everett E. Edwards, in Agricultural History 5:182-184 (October 1931).

ECONOMIC HISTORY (a supplement to the Economic Journal published by the Royal Economic Society...) v. 1, no. 1- January 1926- London, Macmillan & Co.; New York, Macmillan Co. 1926-

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ECONOMIC HISTORY REVIEW. v. 1- January 1927- London, A. & C. Black. January 1927-

(127)

Comments:

The Economic History Review, published by the Economic History Society, is an excellent guide for those who wish to keep informed on the subject of economic history. Each number includes valuable articles, bibliographies, memoranda, and reviews. Select bibliographies on the economic history of France, Germany, India, Ireland, Scotland, and Wales have already appeared, and these are kept up to date by means of the lists in subsequent numbers.

JAHRBUCH FÜR GESETZGEBUNG, VERWALTUNG UND VOLKSWIRTSCHAFT IM DEUTSCHEN REICH... 1- jahrg. Leipzig [etc.] Duncker & Humblot. 1877-

(128)

Comments:

Preceded by Jahrbuch für Gesetzgebung, Verwaltung und Rechtspflege des Deutschen Reiches (1871-1876).

Title varies: 1877-1912, Jahrbuch für Gesetzgebung, Verwaltung und Volkswirtschaft im Deutschen Reich; 1913-15, Schmollers Jahrbuch für Gesetzgebung, Verwaltung und Volkswirtschaft im Deutschen Reiche.

JOURNAL OF ECONOMIC AND BUSINESS HISTORY. v. 1-4. November 1928-August 1932. Cambridge, Mass., Harvard University Press. 1929-1932.

(129)

Comments:

"The Business Historical Society..., in conjunction with the Harvard Business School, has undertaken to publish the first periodical devoted to the history both of economics and of business.... This journal will be a pioneer in its field. Any number of publications deal with economic research, but these are exclusively modern in their interest. Several others, one in Germany, one in France, and a third in England, the latter appearing only once a year, are concerned with economic history, but do not include the history of business as a distinct subject. This proposed journal will be the first to deal with the historical background of business; to apply the experience of the past to the solution of current problems of the industrial world. It will be an organ for scholarly thought in the fields of economic and business history, including foreign as well as American interests."- Bulletin of the Business Historical Society 2 (1):1 (January 1928).

REVUE D'HISTOIRE ÉCONOMIQUE ET SOCIALE ... t. 1- année; 1908-Paris, P. Geuthner [etc.] 1908-

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Comments:

The title varies: 1908-1912, Revue d'Histoire des Doctrines Économiques; 1913- Revue d'Histoire Économique et Sociale. Each number includes a section on "Bibliographie."

VIERTELJAHRSCHRIFT FÜR SOZIAL- UND WIRTSCHAFTSGESCHICHTE. bd. 1- Leipzig, 1903-1904; Stuttgart [etc.] 1905-

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C H R O N O L O G Y

The following chronology indicates the general development of economic history as a formally recognized field of research and study during the last forty or more years. For details on the subject's beginnings and development, see especially items 15, 16, 25, 35, 36, 44, and 62. The chronology does not bring out individual contributions to economic history, and it does not indicate the early development of the ideas incident to the economic interpretation of history. Items 14, 25, 31, 35, 36, 43, 44, 56, 57, 66, 67, and 76 are of assistance for the former, and items 107, 119, and 120 for the latter.

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